

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE

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S DEC 13 1969

GREGORY TELLS FEAR FOR LIFE IN PROTESTS

BY ROBERT ENSTAD

Dick Gregory, Negro entertainer, testified in the conspiracy trial of seven men in federal District court yesterday that he was reluctant to participate in the demonstrations in the 1968 Democratic national convention but took part in some anyway.

He was reluctant, he said, because he feared he might be killed if he did so and that his participation could stir up trouble in the black community.

"I figured the CIA [central intelligence agency] had killed King [The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.] and the two Kennedys," he said.

Wanted for Festival

In the preceding winter, he said, two of the seven defendants in the current trial, Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin, Yippie leaders, wanted him to participate in their proposed Festival of Life during the convention and to persuade other entertainers to do so.

But he told them, he said, that he could not because he would be "going back on the issues we cannot talk about," a reference to demands in behalf of blacks which he had submitted to Mayor Daley. Hoffman and Rubin rejected his suggestion that the festival be held in Washington park in the black community, he said.

In response to a call from Hoffman Aug. 27, 1968, he did appear at an "un-birthday party" for then President Johnson. But he didn't tell Hoffman when he would arrive, he said, for fear "someone would find out" and he would be killed.

Appears at Rally

The next day, he said, he appeared at a rally in Grant park in response to a call from David Dellinger, another trial defendant. Gregory said he was reluctant to attend because he "didn't want to get involved where I would be hit or killed

and stir up the black community." At the rally he praised youths there for participating, he said.

And on Aug. 29, 1968, he introduced several prominent speakers, including Sen. Eugene McCarthy, unsuccessful aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination at another Grant park rally.

Afterward, he said, he walked with demonstrators down Michigan avenue to 18th street, where police stopped them. There, he said, he saw Hoffman lie down in front of a tank and warned him to "watch out." He and Hoffman, he said, led the marchers back to Grant park.

The seven defendants are accused of conspiring to incite disorders during the convention.

Testifies About Beating

Among other witnesses were Angus Mackenzie, 18, of Beloit, Wis., who testified police beat and clubbed him Aug. 28, 1968, after he lowered an American flag in Grant park to half staff, and two who testified they saw police beat demonstrators that day at Balbo drive and Michigan avenue.

Judge Julius J. Hoffman ordered removal from the courtroom of Stuart Ball Jr., a defense legal assistant, for laughing at a ruling of the judge denying admission of certain photographs as evidence. He said he would decide this morning whether to readmit Ball. This incident brought an outburst from Dellinger, who accused the judge of being unfair.

P-Enstad, Robert

Gregory, Dick

CLAU-New Orleans

King, Martin Luther

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HUMAN EVENTS
6 DEC 1969

Kostikov, Valeriy
CIA - Mexico
CIA - New Orleans
P. Scott, Paul I

FBI Still Looking into Oswald Mysteries

By PAUL SCOTT

Six years after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the FBI is still seeking to unravel a number of mysteries involving the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected assassin.

Probably the most baffling of these mysteries, still under investigation, is the last letter Lee Harvey Oswald is believed to have written before the Dallas tragedy.

Intercepted and read by the FBI before it arrived at its destination, the Oswald letter was mailed to the Soviet Embassy here in Washington on Nov. 12, 1963—or 10 days before the assassination.

In his request for a Soviet visa, Oswald made reference to the unannounced recall of an official in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City whom he had dealt with during his visit there two months before the assassination. The highly significant reference was as follows:

"Of course the Soviet Embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban consul was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replaced."

The unanswered question still baffling the FBI is: How did Oswald learn about this official's unannounced recall?

According to the FBI's investigation, there was absolutely no way Oswald could have obtained this information during his September visit to Mexico City, since the secret recall order from Havana was not transmitted until after he had returned to Dallas.

Even then there was no publicity and only a handful of persons know about the recall, one FBI report states. This report, along with several others pertaining to Oswald's trip to Mexico City, has never been released. The reports are among the documents ordered sealed by the Warren Commission following its investigation of the assassinations of Kennedy and Oswald.

During its investigation the Warren Commission spent considerable time trying to check out the letter and its content.

One inquiry directed to the CIA to determine where Oswald might have obtained the unannounced information about the official's recall produced negative results.

The CIA's memorandum to the commission, now declassified and on file in the National Archives, states:

"We surmise that the reference in Oswald's 9 November letter to a man who has since been replaced must refer



How did Lee Harvey Oswald know about the recall of a Castro diplomat in Mexico City?

to Cuban Consul Eusebio Azque, who left Mexico for Cuba on permanent transfer on 18 November 1963, four days before the assassination.

"Azque was scheduled to leave in October but did not leave until 18 November. We do not know who might have told Oswald that Azque was to be replaced."

In its investigation of the letter, the FBI inquiry ascertained that CIA and KGB operators in Mexico City learned of the official's recall at approximately the same time and only a week before Oswald wrote his letter.

While the FBI investigation has been unable to resolve the mystery, it has narrowed the sources of where Oswald could have obtained the information. These sources are:

- (1) An informant in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City who contacted Oswald after he returned to the U.S.;
- (2) the Central Intelligence Agency; or
- (3) the KGB, the Soviet Secret police.

The Warren Commission's inquiry into the Oswald letter, most details of which were buried in the 26 volumes of testimony, revealed that Mrs. Ruth Paine, on whose typewriter the final draft was made, and Marina Oswald,

wife of the alleged assassin, knew of the letter and its contents before it was mailed.

Significantly, Mrs. Paine testified Oswald typed the letter while spending the November 9 weekend at her residence with his wife. After observing the letter when Oswald was not around, Mrs. Paine said she copied it. The commission's record shows she turned the copy over to the FBI on November 23, the day after the assassination.

One report reveals that the FBI agents involved in the intercept copied the text of the letter and put it in Oswald's Washington file with a note that one paragraph verified earlier information on Oswald's Mexico City visit.

The FBI report pointed out that Oswald's mention of "Comrade Kostin" in the letter confirmed a CIA report that he had met with Valeriy Vladimirovich Kostikov, a member of the consular staff of the Soviet Embassy, and one of the top KGB officers in the Western Hemisphere.

But the FBI report did not answer the question of how and when Oswald learned that Cuban Consul Eusebio Azque was recalled. Several government investigators believe if this mystery could be solved that it would go a long way toward determining whether Oswald had any accomplices.

President Nixon has the authority to make public the documents that the Warren Commission decided to keep secret after its investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

That's the private report that Atty. Gen. John Mitchell has sent to the White House after studying the Johnson Administration's handling of the storing of the commission's files in the National Archives.

Mitchell ruled that the President has broad authority to declassify all of the commission's documents under the National Freedom of Information Act passed by Congress in 1966.

Approximately two-thirds of the commission's estimated 28,000 documents have been declassified since it published its findings on Sept. 28, 1964.

The remaining one-third, which includes a number of CIA and FBI reports believed to have significant news value, are still barred from public scrutiny.

Many of these documents deal with Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico City.

LANSING, MICH.
STATE JOURNAL

E - 81,637

S - 83,576

DEC 6 1968

P-Clegg, Helen

CIA 4-New Orleans

CIA-4 U S

Gregory, Dick

Ex-Comedian Dick Gregory Lashes Out at Establishment

By HELEN CLEGG
State Journal Staff Writer

Dick Gregory, the former comedian who has become a civil rights activist, predicted Friday that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) will overthrow the United States gov-

ernment in two years and that this will be good for "the human rights movement."

Gregory made the prediction during a press conference preceding his appearance in the Michigan State University Auditorium as the last speaker in the Great Issues Series for fall

term, sponsored by the Associated Students of MSU.

Gregory is optimistic about the overthrow because he says a great number of people, including the rich, will also be on the losing side, some in jail, and they will join the human rights movement.

BLAMES CIA

He blamed the deaths of John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Malcom X and even George Lincoln Rockwell on the CIA. Gregory added that he, himself, is constantly shadowed by men of the intelligence agency.

"If you want to get word to the White House fast," he said, "just call my house."

Talking to an audience of about 3,500 persons, Gregory told them again and again that "You have a big job ahead of you."

He said this generation of youth is "the most morally dedicated and committed group that has ever lived, bar none."

Gregory also frequently referred to the "sick minds" in the administration—especially President Richard Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew—and said the government is deliberately making marijuana scarce so the kids will get hung up on heroin and destroy themselves, instead of working to destroy or change the present system.

RAMBLING SPEECH

Most of Gregory's speech was rambling and a series of illustrations to show his beliefs about the "sickness and corruptness" he sees in American society today.

He said that with all the reli-

gious conflicts going on today with Catholics against Protestants and Jews against Arabs, "it makes you wonder what secret atheists have that makes them so God-like."

The established press in this country is not morally sound enough to discuss today's youth, Gregory declared.

Other remarks by Gregory: "Your mom and dad don't realize you are going to pay the price for keeping these institutions (white institutions) segregated."

NOT 'FREAKS'

"Some whites are dropping their racism in industry long enough to find out we aren't freaks after all. One of these days the employment officer will be black and you better not call me 'boy.'"



Dick Gregory Speaks at MSU

—State Journal Photo by Dave Webb

P-Bickel, Alexander M.
P-Brener, Milton E.
Garrison, Jim

New Orleans enjoyed the circus

The Garrison Case

A Study in the
Abuse of Power.
By Milton E. Brener.
278 pp. New York:
Clarkson N. Potter. \$6.

By ALEXANDER M. BICKEL

In the fall of 1966, a barrage of criticism was loosed against the Report of the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Some of the criticism was judicious and well-taken. Much of it was wild, and there was no prospect that it could ever be stilled. But its credibility was obviously enhanced by the doubts of responsible critics. These, in turn, could be dealt with rationally. It appeared for a moment late in 1966 that they would be. A reinvestigation of one sort or another seemed a distinct possibility.

Just at this point, the District Attorney of New Orleans, one Jim Garrison, burst on the scene with an official inquiry. It had all the trimmings, subpoenas, witnesses, charges of conspiracy, and eventually an arrest. Everything else stopped. Garrison was a curious figure of a D.A.—he was known locally as the Jolly Green Giant—but he wielded the legitimate, indeed sovereign, power of a state, and he had a strong claim to priority. He successfully pressed that claim until his increasingly implausible case against his supposed chief conspirator-defendant, Clay Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, finally collapsed, following a farcical trial, on March 1, 1969.

In two-and-a-half years, Garrison had succeeded in destroying whatever possibility had ever existed of a rational reinvestigation of the murder of President Kennedy. That is too bad. It is almost certain that Lee Harvey Oswald was felt, as Mr. Brener says, that the assassin, and that he acted alone, out of unfathomable personal turmoil. It is almost certain. The fact could have been

established with greater certainty, and might have been, but for Garrison's imbecility.

That Garrison's pretensions to having "solved" the Kennedy

Mr. Bickel is a professor of constitutional law at the Yale Law School.

assassination were imbecilic, that his prosecution of Clay Shaw was a groundless persecution, and that the dark accusations he came in time to fling at the C.I.A., the F.B.I., Lyndon Johnson and the late Robert Kennedy were desperate ravings—all that has been made clear in many articles and broadcasts, and in Edward Jay Epstein's short book, "Counterplot."

Milton E. Brener, a New Orleans lawyer with intimate experience of Garrison and of his "investigation," asks the question: What was the motor that drove Garrison—self-delusion, recklessness in the pursuit of political ambition, or a total cynicism?

Mr. Brener is particularly illuminating on Garrison's pre-Shaw case career. It is of a piece entirely with the later one. What makes Garrison tick, Mr. Brener in the end is unable to say. He tends to the hypothesis of self-delusion, but that is rather more symptom than cause. What enabled Garrison to go on ticking, Mr. Brener does know. Prosecutors have immense unchecked power in the American system. We rely on professionalism to impose restraints, but in Garrison's case, this reliance was ludicrous.

We rely also on public opinion, informed by the actions of an independent judiciary, but public opinion in New Orleans is light-headed, and the local judiciary less than rigorously independent. The people enjoyed the circus, and cheered when assorted Christians were thrown to the lions. The responsible organs of public opinion feared the people and their darling. Politicians were in hiding. Fifty businessmen who supported Garrison's oppressions and persecutions with their money (the D.A.'s budget was not enough) must have obviously going places. The time to tie your fortunes to a rising politician is at the start."

"The Garrison Case" might have been subtitled, "The Demagogue as D.A.," or "Joe McCarthy in Prosecutor's Clothing." It is a cautionary tale, and a terrifying one. It will send shivers up your spine, and thus performs a great public service. On Nov. 9, Garrison won the New Orleans Democratic primary, virtually assuring himself a third four-year term as District Attorney. Only institutional changes in the administration of criminal justice in Louisiana can prevent further abuses of power by Garrison and his like. ■

See 4.01.2 The Garrison Case

CLAY-New Orleans

Garrison, Tim
CIA 4-New Orleans

'Beating the Feds

The ignominious collapse of his John F. Kennedy assassination "conspiracy" case last spring did nothing to loosen District Attorney Jim Garrison's hold on the loyalties of his constituents. Each new attack seemed only to strengthen the people of New Orleans' faith in him. The six-foot-six DA rode that faith last week to a third four-year term, winning 54 percent of the votes in the Democratic primary. He faces only token Republican opposition.

Ward heelers and professional politicians have found they can get along with the one-time "crusader against vice." No mayoral candidate endorsed Garrison, but most of them refused to criticize him either. Indeed, Garrison might have welcomed more opposition, for his campaign appeals consistently stressed the "powerful interests" he claimed were fighting his reelection, particularly the national press and "the federal government." The latter was probably his most effective vote-getter. Resentment against "Washington" still runs high in the South, kept alive by continuing pressure for school integration (unlike Mississippi, Louisiana was granted little relief by the Nixon Administration).

Putting together an almost unbeatable coalition of blacks (who consider him non-racist) and lower to middle-class whites; facing lackluster and often inept opponents; skillfully capitalizing on Southern hostility toward "Washington" and local resentment against the Eastern Establishment press; doggedly insisting that he *had* discovered the true murderers of John Kennedy (the CIA and the "warfare-industrial complex") and would still, someday and somehow, prove it—Big Jim was a shoo-in. "Conspiracy" defendant Shaw knows what awaits him—another trial, for alleged perjury during his first trial; the rest of New Orleans, and as much of the nation as cares any longer, can only wait and wonder.

Bud Fensterwald: He Runs the Town's Other CIA

By Shelby Coffey III

CIA - New Orleans

Origin under
Fensterwald

There have been periods when Bernard Fensterwald Jr. has stood near the hot center of power in Washington, when he was quoted and sought by an admiring press corps. Back in 1965, when Fensterwald was general counsel of a Senate subcommittee investigating the abuses of government invasions of privacy he and Bobby Kennedy lashed out at each other in public and in private.

Now Bud Fensterwald's pale eyes narrow slightly when he says "I know what I'm doing is unpopular." What he is doing, aside from private law practice, is pursuing a pastime that has sometimes come to be associated with a legion of fools and opportunists: he is investigating the assassinations of Robert and John Kennedy and of Martin Luther King.

But Bud Fensterwald is no ordinary conspiracy-seeker, looking to turn a fast review of flaws in the Warren Report into an instant paperback and cheap publicity.

These days, he tries to arrive at his offices on 15th street at about "7 o'clock in the morning when things are quiet" to pore over documents addressed to his own CIA—the Committee to Investigate Assassinations. CIA is a loose confederation of people who have written or worked on the various conspiracy theories.

At his own expense Fensterwald took an "8,000 mile junket" last May, traveling to Los Angeles, Dallas, New Orleans, Atlanta and Memphis among other locations. He talked with James Earl Ray's lawyers, examined slides of John Kennedy's assassination, visited with the controversial Jim Garrison, and dozens of others, either fascinated or peripherally (or not so peripherally) connected with the three major political murders of the Sixties.

In a recent brief, breezily-styled "progress report" to his fellow CIA members ("There is no implication at all in the title," says Fensterwald with a bit of a wry grin), the Executive Director declared that funds were "Generally non-existent!!!" and

that the venture needed "angels" but none had materialized.

As the report mentions the assortment of famous and obscure Fensterwald had talked with, an optimism emerges—there were a number of "fascinating leads" to be chased after and explored and not enough time to do it all in. But there is always a chance "next trip."

To friends and acquaintances who find Fensterwald's recent activities strange, he replies with the certainty of a man who is utterly convinced of not only the correctness but the need for his work.

He feels there may be more political assassinations if the earlier ones are not solved: He resents the statement of former Chief Justice Earl Warren that there will be things that we will not know about the death of John Kennedy until 2039. "My people don't go in with any preconceived notions," said Fensterwald, "We just look for the inaccuracies." To document them he traveled to London early in November to look into the stay of James Earl Ray in that city. Fensterwald's wife (his second, he was divorced in 1964 from the mother of his four children) always travels with him on these junkets, not so much because she is interested in the assassination, but because "as soon as you say do you want to go . . . my wife is already packing."

He does not feel that there is any immediate physical danger in his consuming avocation; but he has set aside a sum of money for the investigation into his death should he vanish someday. He has also placed copies of his most important evidence in "places that would be very difficult to get to."

This kind of talk upsets some people, particularly those who know of Fensterwald's background—an impeccable blend of a proper Southern Jewish family, trips to Europe as a child, Harvard, Harvard Law, a good World War II record as a Naval Lieutenant and the makings of a

continued

LYNCHBURG, VA.
ADVANCE

E - 18,278
NOV 20 1969

BY PAUL SCOTT

CIA - New Orleans
Oswald, Lee Harvey
P - Scott, Paul

FBI Still Seeking To Unravel Mysteries About

Oswald

WASHINGTON — Six years after the assassination of President Kennedy, the FBI is still seeking to unravel a number of mysteries involving the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected assassin.

Probably the most baffling of these mysteries, still under investigation, is the last letter Lee Harvey Oswald is believed to have written before the Dallas tragedy.

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The unanswered question still baffling the FBI is: How did Oswald learn about this official's unannounced recall?

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OTHER DETAILS — The Warren Commission's inquiry into the Oswald letter, most details of which were buried in the 26 volumes of testimony,

and revealed that Mrs. Ruth Paine on whose typewriter the final draft was made, and Marina Oswald, wife of the alleged assassin, knew of the letter and its contents before it was mailed.

Significantly, Mrs. Paine testified Oswald typed the letter while spending the November 9 weekend at her residence with his wife. After observing the letter when Oswald was not around, Mrs. Paine said she copied it. The commission's record shows she turned the copy over to the FBI on November 23, the day after the assassination.

A check of declassified FBI reports on file in the National Archives shows that the agency started its investigation immediately on intercepting Oswald's letter after it was mailed in Irving, Texas, on November 12.

One report reveals that the FBI agents involved in the intercept copied the text of the letter and put it in Oswald's Washington file with a note that one paragraph verified earlier information on Oswald's Mexico City visit.

The FBI report pointed out that Oswald's mention of "Comrade Kostin" in the letter confirmed a CIA report that he had met with Valeriy Vladimirovich Kostikov, a member of the consular staff of the Soviet embassy, and one of the top KGB officers in the Western Hemisphere.

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THE SECRET DOCUMENTS — President Nixon has the authority to make public the documents that the Warren Commission decided to keep se-

Garrison, Tim
CIA-New Orleans

RAVENNA, OHIO
RECORD COURIER

E - 21,812

NOV 14 1969

Garrison overcomes farce

People in New Orleans are die-hards.

That's the only impression one could derive from the sweeping primary victory of District Attorney Jim Garrison, whose probe into the murder of President John Kennedy has borne about as much fruit as your neighbor's favorite dandelion.

The farcical trial of business leader Clay Shaw on the charge of conspiring to murder President Kennedy would have been enough to kill Mr. Garrison politically in most parts of the country, but not in New Orleans.

Not only did Garrison overcome his fruitless efforts to uncover the real Kennedy murderer, he campaigned on them,

making his assassination probe the chief issue of the four-man primary race.

He apparently has Orleaners thoroughly convinced that the President was murdered by the CIA and that the federal government has been successful so far in stifling his attempts to prove it.

That theory might have been plausible to the rest of us at one time, if only the controversial Garrison could have come up with a few shreds of proof to back up his theory.

As it stands now, it's only a lot of hot air, but apparently that's the kind of air New Orleans prefers.

DAILY WORLD
11 NOV 1969

Garrison, Jim
CIA - New Orleans



Garrison scores easy win

NEW ORLEANS — Jim Garrison soundly defeated his opponents in the Democratic primary and will probably have an easy win for a third term as District Attorney in the final election. His victory is ascribed to his wide support among the poor who consider him a champion of the underdog. He got an almost unanimous vote in the black community. Garrison made national headlines with his investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy which he termed a conspiracy which involved the CIA. ✓

Garrison Crossed Racial Lines To Win New Orleans Primary

By ROY REED

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9—Jim Garrison, the controversial District Attorney of New Orleans, won yesterday's election with the kind of populist coalition that Southern liberals must dream about.

An analysis of the returns from the Democratic primary, in which the District Attorney won a clear majority and avoided a runoff, shows that the bulk of Mr. Garrison's support came from Negroes and working-class whites.

With 405 of all precincts reported, Mr. Garrison was ahead of his chief rival, Harry F. Connick, 53,384 to 61,441, with two other candidates way behind. Mr. Garrison had 53 per cent of the vote.

In a 12-man race for Mayor, James E. Fitzmorris Jr. was far ahead with about 35 per cent of the vote. But he will face Maurice Landrien, president of the City Council, in a runoff Dec. 13. Victor H. Schiro, the Mayor of New Orleans, is retiring.

Election Is Probable

Mr. Garrison's first primary victory virtually assures his election to a third term. He will face a largely unknown Republican opponent in the general election in April. Democrats make up 96.8 per cent of the registered voters in New Orleans.

Mr. Garrison made it clear on television last night that he regarded yesterday's vote as an expression of confidence in the handling of his investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

He said the investigation was finished, but added that he still intended to prosecute Clay L. Shaw on a charge of perjury. businessman, was acquitted in a jury trial last March of a charge of conspiring to kill Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Shaw testified during his trial that he had not known David Ferrie, another figure in the Garrison conspiracy inquiry. Mr. Garrison contended Mr. Shaw did know Mr. Ferrie, who is now dead, and charged Mr. Shaw with perjury. No trial date has been set.

'He Goes to Trial'

Asked by a television interviewer where yesterday's election left the Shaw affair, Mr. Garrison replied, "He goes to trial. He goes to trial."

Political analysts here say that Mr. Garrison's primary



United Press International

Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney, at a post election celebration.

victory was due to a variety of factors ranging from anti-establishment sentiment to Mr. Garrison's strong identification with the memory of President Kennedy.

Among working class whites, he is popular for "standing up" to the Federal Government. He charged repeatedly during his two-year investigation that the Government, particularly the Central Intelligence Agency, was trying to thwart his effort to discover the truth.

Mr. Connick, whose appeal was largely to middle and upper-class whites who thought the Garrison investigation was irrational, became a victim of this anti-Government sentiment.

The Government's Man

Mr. Garrison subtly portrayed Mr. Connick, a former assistant United States attorney here, as the Government's man perhaps actually put in the race secretly by Government forces.

Mr. Garrison was actively supported by a number of influential political organizations in the black and the poor white communities.

Black precincts voted for him even heavier than the poor white precincts did and probably gave him the edge he needed to avoid a runoff.

Mr. Garrison was well known in the black community and his opponents were not. He had a reputation for being friendly to Negroes, although he was not regarded as a civil rights liberal.

Perhaps the greatest reason for his popularity among blacks, observers here believe, was his reputation—deserved or not—for trying to solve the murder of President Kennedy, one of the most beloved white men in black America.

When it became known that his chief challenger, Mr. Connick, had gained the support of a large number of wealthy businessmen as well as both daily newspapers here, an unwitting alliance of the poor of both colors against "the establishment" became likely. The analysts note that this is an exceptionally class-conscious city.

P-Reed, Roy

Garrison, Jim

C.A.M.-New Orleans

Connick, Harry F.

M - 25,496

S - 30,521

OCT 12 1969

Can You Understand That?

Pacifist Puts Life On Line For Kids

WASHINGTON—(NEA)—

They come almost every day. Some of them regularly. Rain or shine. And take positions outside the White House gates.

They are demonstrators.

Not organized demonstrators. Individual demonstrators. Young, old, black, white. They are from Oshkosh, Wis., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and Yellow Springs, Ohio. They carry pickets and pamphlets and a single bizarre request: An interview with the President of the United States.

There's one there, by the curb. She says she has been deported from Canada to the United States because "I have conclusive proof that John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King were murdered by the CIA."

There's another, talking to a passerby. He claims he

was fired from his job because he was a union steward. He says there's a plot afoot against organized labor. He wants to see "Dick Nixon."

And there's a third, kneeling and praying. He's 18. Religious. He feels pollution is an act of God, and will choke man to death for his sins. He says prayers must be allowed back in public schools.

Call them kooks. Everybody does. But even as pedestrians chuckle past the Pennsylvania Avenue pickets, there is a hint of respect for these simple people who risk humiliation to exercise their right of grievance.

Take one of them, as a case history:

His name is Horace Champney. He's 64. White-haired and bearded. Rough clothing. He has been here, with some interruptions, since July 15, with what he calls "a message from the children of Vietnam."

The message, naturally: Stop the war.

Few could call Champney a boob. He has a Ph.D. in psychology, has edited a number of books on child research. Yet here he sits, 500 miles from his home in Yellow Springs, Ohio, with his own impossible dream.

Why?

"I'm a Quaker. I've been a pacifist nearly all my life. In 1967, myself and others like me went to Vietnam aboard the Quaker ship Phoenix.

You probably heard about it. Well, we landed in the north. And I saw some bad things. Things that had happened to the children.

"So, when I got back home, I started wondering about what I could do to stop all that horror. I prayed and sought advice. And I decided to come here to see the President. I know it must sound strange. But, really, this is something I must do.

Can you understand that?"

Indeed, many people who pass by the White House do understand Dr. Champney. They stop, read his sign, sometimes talk. A couple have even offered small donations to keep his daily

vigil continuing.

Others, however, don't understand. The old man says

he has been heckled with obscenities. He supposes the signword "Vietnam" boils the heckler's blood. He says

they don't discuss anything—they just call him a traitor, or worse, and then stomp angrily down the walk.

"Vietnam is a provocative word," Dr. Champney sighs. "I think it makes some people lash out angrily because it makes them ashamed. And they are ashamed to admit their shame. So I sympathize with them. And I understand them. I'm ashamed of Vietnam, too."

Horace Champney began his singular White House demonstration with an open letter to fellow Quaker, but political foe, Richard Nixon. Over the weeks and months, he has passed out hundreds of copies.

It reads in part:

"I am a father and grandfather, retired from a lifelong work for child welfare. I have been in Vietnam and got to know the children. Now I must put my life on the line for the children."

The last line is ominous but, Champney insists, true. He says he is fasting on vitamins and juice. He says he has lost at least 30 pounds. He says he has got to the point where he's not hungry any more.

And he says this, too:

"I may be a fool. I don't even know if I have the courage to go through with this. But look at me, and these other pickets you see here. It takes some courage just to come out here. So, yes, right now, I think, I will see the President or I will die trying."

HOW ONE MAN RUINED ANOTHER AND SUBVERTED OUR LEGAL SYSTEM

THE PERSECUTION OF CLAY SHAW

BY WARREN ROGERS
CHIEF, LOOK WASHINGTON BUREAU

Shaw, Clay
CIA4-New Orleans

CIA4-Cub
Bay of Pig
Original
Shaw

NO OTHER PEOPLE love fantasy more than the people of New Orleans. The storied French Quarter bumps and grinds nightly with silicone sex, and offers make-believe love for a price. The swamps and bayous and mossy woods spawn poltergeists and *loup-garou*, the werewolf of Cajun lore. A mysterious light, they say, glows some nights over the tomb of Marie Laveau, the Queen of Voodoo. And, if you know where to go in that land of Mardi Gras, you can still buy love potions and "come-back" and "go-away" powders to make any and all dreams come true.

Nor do any other people more appreciate an audacious, loquacious, intriguing, slap-around politician—a Huey "Kingfish" Long, an Earl "Ol' Uncle Earl" Long, a Leander "the Jedge" Perez. And now, it is "the Jolly Green Giant"—Earling Carothers (until he legally changed it to just plain Jim) Garrison, the out-size district attorney of Orleans Parish (New Orleans), with his own special brand of Dixie-land McCarthyism.

At 47, Big Jim—he stands six-six in his size-14 shoes and weighs 225—has suffered an embarrassment that would undo just about any other prosecutor in the country. For two years, there was the buildup, rife with cliff-hanging hullabaloo and a cavalcade of bizarre "witnesses," and then he finally went to trial with charges that Clay L. Shaw, a prominent, retired New Orleans businessman, conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and others to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. It took the jury but 50 minutes to weigh the "evidence" and find that Shaw was innocent.

The New Orleans newspapers, for two years supinely obedient to the court's demand for no pre-verdict comment, broke silence immediately. In a page one editorial on March 1, the *States-Item* bristled:

"District Attorney Jim Garrison should resign. He has . . . abused the vast powers of his office. He has perverted the law rather than prosecuted it . . . Clay L. Shaw has been vindicated, but the damage to his reputation caused by Mr. Garrison's witch hunt may never be repaired. It is all too shameful. . . .

"Mr. Garrison himself should now be brought to the bar to answer for his conduct. The jury has spoken. Clay Shaw is innocent.

"And Mr. Garrison stands revealed for what he is—a man without principle who would pervert the legal process to his own ends."

Garrison was undismayed. Two days later, he filed a new indictment against Shaw, this time on charges of perjury. And nobody did anything about it. Private polls showed Garrison could easily win nomination for DA, equal to election, in the November 8 Democratic primary, and perhaps even for Mayor. Elsewhere in the world, Garrison may be the Emperor without clothes—exposed as incompetent and irresponsible. But not in New Orleans. In a month of knocking about my old hometown and sifting the embers of the Garrison-Shaw debacle, I kept running into the same, trusting, hopeful phrase—word for word, as if memorized at some Orwellian mass-rally rehearsal:

"Well, I don't know. . . . Big Jim must have something."

That "something" was never produced in court, after two years of talk about secret evidence—most of it cannily put out on Fridays for leisurely weekend consumption. Yet it has wrecked Clay Shaw's life. Once moderately well-off, Shaw at 56 is broke and in debt and has come out of retirement in quest of a job. Once highly respected, he goes about the city still, determinedly cheerful but wincing under the stares, usually from rubbernecking tourists in the French Quarter, where he lives, but also from old friends. He is the local two-headed calf, notorious the rest of his days. His reputation as a genteel, discreet

18 AUG 1969

C.I.A. 1.02 Carter, Marshal

C.I.A. 4-New Orleans

Garrison, Jim

Gayler, Noel A.M.

Orig. under

Gayler

THE PERISCOPE

SHAKEDOWN FOR NEW SOVIET SUBS

Russia's new Y-class nuclear-powered, missile-firing submarines have been detected for the first time on the high seas. Two Y-boats, similar to the U.S. Polaris, are undergoing shakedown cruises in the North Atlantic off Norway. The Soviets have a total of five operational Y-class submarines in their northern fleet. Each can carry sixteen SS/6 nuclear missiles of 1,500-mile range. The Russians are believed capable of turning out eight missile subs each year—which would bring them up to the present U.S. total of 41 Polaris in five years.

HANOI STRENGTHENS ITS AIR DEFENSE

Though U.S. bombing of North Vietnam has been substantially halted for nearly eighteen months, Hanoi's air defenses are stronger than ever. Soviet-built SAM missiles have been installed as far south as Vinh, which is 135 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone. About 25 of the 35 to 40 SAM sites have new advanced Soviet radar. And North Vietnam has built up its air force to the highest level of the war: 72 supersonic MIG-21s, 130 MIG-15s and 17s, and eight IL-28 jet bombers. Most of the planes are based at Phuc Yen near the Chinese border.

KUZNETSOV: AFTERMATH IN MOSCOW

Soviet writer Anatoly Kuznetsov's defection has resulted in a clampdown on the colleagues he left behind. The Kremlin has tightened restrictions on foreign travel by intellectuals. Six Soviet writers who were supposed to leave for Rome last week, for example, were denied exit visas at the last minute. Aleksandr Tvardovsky, editor of the liberal monthly *Novy Mir* (New World) may be the most prominent victim; his dismissal from the magazine is expected momentarily.

CHINA'S NEW EMIGRES

A small but growing coterie of former Peking officials is now making broadcasts against the Mao Tse-tung regime in Chinese-language broadcasts over Radio Moscow. The latest recruit is Marshal

Ilo Lung, former vice chairman of China's national defense council, member of the Central Committee and the Politburo. Ilo Lung disappeared from China in 1967 during an army purge inspired by the Red Guards and turned up later in Moscow.

MORE SOVIET TROOPS FOR MONGOLIA

The Soviet Union not only has heavily fortified its border with China (page 35) but has rapidly expanded its garrison on the territory of Mongolia, its close ally. The Soviet command there is believed headquartered at Choibalsan in eastern Mongolia, within 75 miles of the Chinese frontier. Several Soviet armored divisions are based at Choibalsan.

D.A. GARRISON'S RE-ELECTION FIGHT

New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison faces a difficult re-election campaign this fall. At least three candidates plan to run against him, including Charles Ward, once his chief assistant. Garrison has yet to secure any convictions in the alleged plot to kill President John F. Kennedy. But he says he is still investigating and he vows, "We will eventually prove the CIA was behind it." Note: After former chief assistant Ward announced his candidacy, Garrison ordered a grand jury investigation of Ward in an alleged bribery case, but no charges have been filed. Garrison also is being criticized for his alleged failure to check the growing influence of the Mafia in New Orleans.

THE LITTLE SHIP THAT COULDN'T

The U.S. spy ship *Pueblo* collected thousands of feet of electronic tape on North Korean and Soviet radio and other electronic signals—but never retransmitted any of this information to naval intelligence or the National Security Agency before being captured by the North Koreans. As one Pentagon source put it, "The Russians probably know what we really got on that *Pueblo* trip, but we'll never know how much the Russians found out."

continued

Shaw conspiracy case echoes as Garrison runs again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans

The agitation of the Clay Shaw presidential assassination case, popularly believed to have ended with the acquittal of Mr. Shaw earlier this year, has risen again.

A prime mover in the revival is Charles R. Ward, former chief assistant to District Attorney Jim Garrison and now Mr. Garrison's most formidable challenger for reelection.

Mr. Ward, who resigned from office last June 17 with a blast at his ex-boss, has accused Mr. Garrison of such obsessive concern with the Shaw case since he initiated the probe in late 1966 that he has flagrantly neglected the mounting problem of crime in the streets.

Privy to the innermost secrets and activities of the DA's office since he became an assistant DA in 1962 Mr. Ward in recent weeks has accused Mr. Garrison of prostituting his office for his own aggrandisement.

Bribe charge disclosed

As a result, Mr. Ward has contended, innocent persons have been maligned and harassed at the whim of Mr. Garrison, sorely needed police officers and DA's investigators have been reduced to the status of Mr. Garrison's personal servants, and the once highly respected office of the district attorney has fallen into low esteem.

Some indication of the lurid charges and countercharges that may be expected in the just-beginning campaign for the DA's office can be seen in the circumstances surrounding Mr. Ward's resignation. The aggressive young prosecutor himself disclosed that he had been accused of accepting bribes aggregating some \$15,000 while he was chief assistant DA.

The money, which he asserted was intended to influence him to withhold legal action in collecting bail-bonding forfeitures, was said to have been paid to Mr. Ward in \$2,500 monthly installments in 1968.

Mr. Ward said that an affidavit to that effect had been made by a former bail-bonding company executive. Subsequently that executive was quoted in his affidavit made public that he had forwarded the \$15,000 to two New Orleans attorneys. They, in turn, were to turn it over in installments to Mr. Ward for his "cooperation."

Attorneys indicted

A grand-jury probe that followed resulted in the indictment of the two accused attorneys, Milton Masinter and Thomas Taranto Jr., on charges of "corrupt influencing." Mr. Ward, who testified before the grand jury in the case, hailed its failure to charge him as conclusive proof of his innocence. The affidavit charges by William Hardy Davis of Atlanta, former president of Century Surety Underwriters of Indiana, Inc., have been vehemently denied by the two attorneys.

Mr. Ward said he resigned from the DA's office and announced his candidacy for district attorney after Mr. Garrison had used the Davis charge as a pretext for disavowing his promise to recommend Mr. Ward for a vacant criminal-district-court judgeship.

"My loyalty to Mr. Garrison ended when he repudiated that promise," said Mr. Ward, "all the while knowing the charges to be false." He added that Gov. John J. McKeithen had given Mr. Garrison carte blanche in making the recommendation.

The two other candidates for DA, Harry Connick and Ross T. Scaccia, have also made plain their intention to zero in on Mr. Garrison for his initiation and handling of the Shaw case. Mr. Connick is a former assistant United States attorney, while Mr. Scaccia resigned as an assistant DA after the Shaw case broke, avowedly in protest against Mr. Garrison's allegations about the killing of President Kennedy.

Reasoning criticized

Mr. Garrison himself has confirmed that the Shaw case will loom large in the campaign for DA by reiterating that he will continue to pursue his investigation "in a modulated way." He still maintains that President Kennedy was killed by agents of the Central Intelligence Agency and that accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald "was merely a patsy who didn't fire a shot."

A portrait of Mr. Garrison as a man bedeviled by a fear of assassination and driven by an obsessive egomania was painted by Mr. Ward in a recent interview.

"The assassination probe started in October, 1966," said Mr. Ward, "when Mr. Garrison flew to New York with Senator Long [U.S. Sen. Russell B. Long of Louisiana]. At that time Senator Long, whose own father had been assassinated, expressed the conviction that the murder of President Kennedy was the outgrowth of a plot and voiced belief that the man who solved it would be the biggest man in the country and a logical candidate for vice-president.

"This whetted Mr. Garrison's appetite for notoriety," Mr. Ward said, "and he commenced to read up on the subject. Eventually he inverted legal logic by substituting inductive reasoning for deductive reasoning. In the latter you find clues and from them deduce what has happened. In the former you set up an arbitrary premise and from it you seek 'facts' that will substantiate it, airily disregarding those that would demolish it."

'Solution' proclaimed

"Mr. Garrison loftily proclaimed that he had 'solved' the case in early 1967 after the story of his investigation broke in the press. It was only later that Perry Raymond Russo, who was to become his chief

Garrison, Jim
Ward, Charles R.
CIA - New Orleans

Orig. under
Garrison

continued

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES PICAYUNE

M - 196,345
S - 308,949

AUG 14 1969

Injunction Against D.A. Won

Garrison Is Ordered to Stop Prosecution

Television investigator Walter Sheridan and former New Orleans television newsman Richard Townley won a U.S. appeals court decision Wednesday against District Attorney Jim Garrison.

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that Sheridan and Townley are entitled to an injunction stopping Garrison from prosecuting them in Louisiana Criminal District Court on bribery charges.

The two men alleged that their constitutional right of free speech was threatened by the pending state charges.

U.S. District Court Judge Alvin B. Rubin had ruled that the state could proceed in its prosecution. Sheridan and Townley appealed that ruling.

Sheridan, an investigator for the National Broadcasting Co. and Townley, formerly a reporter for WDSU-TV, were charged in July, 1967 with bribery.

Sheridan was accused of bribing one witness and Townley, with bribing and intimidating three witnesses.

This was following a June 19 network television program critical of Garrison's John F. Kennedy assassination probe.

JUDGES' STATEMENT

The three judge panel stated:

"Appellants have alleged facts that, if proved, could entitle them to relief under these cases.

"They offer to show that the prosecution is entirely without basis, that it is the product of personal rancor of the district attorney against them, that it is

brought against them because of their activities, and that the district attorney knows the prosecution to be without basis and has suppressed evidence tending to show the charges false.

"In summation of these facts, they allege that the district attorney has brought the prosecution in bad faith.

"They also allege, and offer affidavits to prove, that their own coverage of the district attorney's investigation, as well

as that of other major news sources with national circulation, will be inhibited by the prosecution of this suit.

IMPORTANT ISSUE

"The investigation, as appellants point out, raises questions of great public moment about an event of worldwide significance and casts doubt on the integrity of such important persons and agencies as the former Chief Justice of the United States, the Central Intelligence

Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"By these factual allegations, appellants have offered to show a significant chilling effect on speech sufficient to cause irreparable injury if a bad-faith suit is prosecuted.

"We recognize that appellants will have difficulty in proving these allegations, but they are well pleaded and sworn, and on motion for summary judgment we must accept them as true."

Garrison, Jim
CIA - New Orleans
P - Sheridan, Walter
P - Townley, Richard

1 AUG 1969

A NATIONAL REVIEW INC. Publication

combat

Garrison, Jim
City - New Orleans
P - Redmont, Bernard
Soc. 4.01.1 Liberation
News Service

- GARRISON CALLS JFK KILLING CIA COUP D'ETAT: New Orleans DA Jim Garrison, in France, is airing as fact those weird theories he can't prove in court. He now blames CIA for slaying President Kennedy, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, and turning U.S. over to military-industrial complex. European Left is having a field day. Leftwing Paris paper Combat (no kin to COMBAT) runs long Thomas Buchanan story on Garrison speculations. (Buchanan has admitted CP membership in past.) Westinghouse Broadcasting's Bernard Redmont used broadcast July 29 to repeat DA's claim of a CIA coup d'etat. (Redmont was named as CP member in Congressional testimony; left U.S. after Soviet spy courier Elizabeth Bentley named him as one of her sources.) Discrediting CIA and FBI is a major project of Soviet intelligence. ✓
- ARMY STILL SEEKING INTELLIGENCE LEAK: Pentagon sources tell COMBAT that the Army is still searching for the person who leaked copies of the Army Intelligence Command's daily summary to leftists in the Washington area (see COMBAT, June 1, 1969). Army spokesman tells COMBAT that story in May 17 issue of Guardian ("independent radical newsweekly") by Sheila Ryan of Liberation News Service, was essentially accurate in quotations for teletyped summaries prepared at Army intelligence center, Ft. Holabird, Md. Army says basic Guardian story contained several errors, including claim summaries are "top secret." Military classifies the report at low level category, "For Official Use Only," but mere fact its communications system has sprung a leak is cause for concern. COMBAT was told: security measures have been reviewed and tightened, the case is still under active investigation; the Army does not know who is responsible. ✓

3
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
LIGHT

E - 116,829

S - 145,172

JUN 30 1969

Group Claims Negro IQ Low

By LESLIE H. WHITTEN
The Light's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — A former "Youth for Wallace" leader has begun a national movement to depict Negroes as unable to adapt well to Western civilization. The target is America's youth.

Louis R. Andrews, 28, once vice chairman of the Wallace effort in South Carolina and former executive director of the right-wing "National Youth Alliance," is the executive director now of the "Racial Studies Committee."

Andrews, whose manner is mild but whose line on segregation is hard, has fathered some prominent conservatives on the "board of endorsers" of his committee which is now in its fund-raising stage.

The committee, one of whose founders was ex-youth for Wallace Chairman John Acord, plans to distribute controversial reports tending to show Negro children begin life with lower I.Q. than whites, among other material.

SAME OFFICES

The committee operates from the same offices here as the "American-Southern African Council," of which Acord is chairman. The council strongly backs white-governed South Africa and Rhodesia.

Andrews himself does not like the label "racist" — he prefers to put it that Negroes function better in Africa and whites function better in the West. His aim is to distribute the literature and books to campuses which, he says, are "only getting one side of the issue." He acknowledges he is "a segregationist."

The committee was formed in March, but only now has begun to solicit funds nationally. Personally and through friends, Andrews put together his "board of endorsers."

MANY EDUCATORS

They include a past president of the American Psychological Association, two professors at the University of Southern Mississippi and a former high Atomic Energy Commission official.

One of the professors, Dr. C. L. Dumas, of the political science department at the state university, said he was astonished to find that the committee was segregationist:

"People ask you and you put your name on a list," he explained. "I don't even know what the committee does." Asked if he were a segregationist, he said "God no!" He described himself as a "black economic conservative," meaning "black" as "deep" rather than "Negro."

IS A LIBERAL

Dumas said in other respects he is a liberal.

Dr. Henry E. Garrett, a past president of the American Psychological Association, has written for the Citizens Council of America, a segregationist group and for the right-wing "American Mercury."

Garrett writes of differences between black and white children and "the relative intelligence of whites and Negroes: The Armed Forces Tests."

Other "endorsers" include Dr. Medford Evans, a consultant to the Citizens Council and former chief of training security at the AEC. He was recently quoted as suggesting a CIA hand in the deaths of President Kennedy, Sen. Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King. ✓

P-Whitten, Leslie
King, Martin Luther
Evans, Medford

C.S.A.-4-New Orleans

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR.

Sirhan's Writings Were Pro-Red

The newsletter *Combat* has performed a signal service by publishing three pages from the notebooks of Sirhan Sirhan, most of which were ignored by the press at the time of the trial. They are nevertheless instructive for those who desire to understand the crime of Sirhan Sirhan which, it transpires, was more than merely a homicidal paroxysm of a young man deranged.

Last fall I wrote in *Esquire* that Sirhan was "neither de jure nor de facto American." Legally, I observed, he was "a Jordanian citizen, (whose) loyalties were clearly to Jordan." Shortly before his trial, in an interview with a writer for *Life*, Sirhan angrily quoted this observation. "What does he mean?" asked Sirhan, his eyes blazing. "Not American?" Later he told me, "the *Life* reporter continued, 'I feel like an American. If I went back to Jordan I would be a foreigner.'"

★

If we can assume that Sirhan's rage was sincere (certainly it proved unsafe to get in the way of that rage), it repays one's attention, in the context of his deed, to reflect on his belief that he was in fact an American. That he shot Sen. Robert Kennedy not in his capacity as a Jordanian, seeking to remove a prominent political figure who was siding with Israel, but as an American seeking to adjust American policy into other directions. What other directions? Besides revising our Mid-Eastern policies?

The opinion-makers have

been as reluctant to draw conclusions based on Sirhan's ideological inclinations as they would have been anxious to draw such conclusions if it had proved that Sirhan was, say, a member of the John Birch Society. Thus also it was with Lee Harvey Oswald, whose objection to President John F. Kennedy had no ideological foundation whatever except for the obvious one, namely that Oswald was a Communist, and President Kennedy was the leader of the great anti-Communist world power. But for every line reflecting on the possible nexus between Oswald's pro-communism and Oswald's deed, 20 have been written probing illusory byways leading to the CIA, or the oil interests, or the fascist subculture of Dallas, or just about anything at all, rather than the reality: an amply documented history of relentless pro-Sovietism.

And now listen to Sirhan Sirhan writing in his notebook. "I advocate the overthrow of the current president of the (obscenity) United States of America. The U.S. says that life in Russia is bad. Why? (underlined three times) Supposedly no average American has ever lived in a slavish society so how can he tell if it is good or bad — isn't his gov't putting words in his mouth?"

★

And, finally, the Sirhan Manifesto ... "I firmly support the Communist cause and its people—whether (sic) Russian, Chinese, Albanian, Hungarian or whoever — Workers of the world unite. You have

nothing to lose (sic) but your chains, and a world to win."

The temptation to dismiss these passages as illiterate rubbish, the rantings of a madman, was specifically rejected by the jury asked to consider them. Notwithstanding the sloppiness of the syntax, the thought is neither incoherent, nor the writing illiterate. One page later, Sirhan wrote a line which does not issue from illiterates. "My line of thought in this presentation is not steady in flow — due to the multiplicity of grievances and charged emotions that generate within me."

★

One concludes that Sirhan understood himself to be acting not merely as an anti-Zionist, a Pasadena-based fedayee: but as an American, aroused by, God save us, the rhetoric of the Communist manifesto to strike down a prominent American bound for the presidency. It is a mistake to suppose that Kennedy alone was his target. Kennedy was a target of opportunity. "Sirhan Sirhan," he wrote in his notebook, "must begin to work on upholding solving the problems and difficulties of assassinating the 36th president of the glorious United States." The 36th president was Lyndon Johnson. The moral is that the 35th President and the man who might have been the 37th President were removed from this world by men indoctrinated in communism. Even though George Kennan no longer knows what communism is, some people do who also know how to aim firearms.

The Final Chapter in the Assassination Controversy?

By EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

VIEWERS of television talk shows are no doubt wondering whatever happened to Mark Lane, Mort Sahl and other assassination specialists who periodically used to make revelations about the "secret evidence" that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison had, evidence which supposedly revealed a politically inspired conspiracy behind the assassination of President Kennedy. They may be wondering about Garrison himself, who said on the Johnny Carson "Tonight Show" (Jan. 31, 1963), "There is no question, as a result of our investigation, that an element of the Central Intelligence Agency of our country killed John Kennedy and that the present Administration is concealing the facts," but who declined to disclose

EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN has written two books about the Kennedy assassination, "Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth" and "Counterplot," which deals with the Garrison investigation.

the evidence he claimed he had before the case of Clay Shaw came to trial.

When that case finally came to trial this year, Garrison failed to produce any evidence to support the numerous conspiracy charges he had made over a two-year period. Clay Shaw, the businessman he had accused of conspiring to murder President Kennedy, was acquitted by a jury in less than an hour, and Garrison's publicists, who had so freely spoken about the "secret evidence" before the trial, disappeared from the talk shows.

In the wake of Garrison's flash-in-the-pan efforts, the press has tried, somewhat understandably perhaps, to forget the entire affair as quickly as possible. Newsweek, for instance, reported the verdict in a succinct epitaph:

"Acquitted: By a jury in New Orleans, exactly two years to the day after his arrest on charges of conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy, retired businessman, Clay L. Shaw, 55.

"Convicted: By a case that collapsed at every seam, District Attorney Jim Garrison, 47, of incompetence and irresponsibility as a public official."

UP until the time of the trial itself, newspapers and commentators were more accommodating about allowing Garrison the sort of prominent coverage he so eagerly sought. To be sure, it is in the best tradition of objective journalism to report the news and give equal space to both sides in a controversy, and no doubt many reporters, who were personally skeptical about Garrison's motives, saw it as their duty to report the official statements (or mimeographed handouts, as they often were) of a duly elected district attorney, even if it meant providing a public forum for a demagogue.

But more important for the purposes of assessing the present state of the assassination controversy is the fact that Garrison was aided by a number of critics of the Warren Report as well as by publications which had taken what amounted to an editorial policy against the Warren Commission. In evaluating the validity of the various charges which have been leveled against the commission, it is worthwhile to consider the extent to which those who made the charges aligned themselves with Garrison and the New Orleans fiasco.

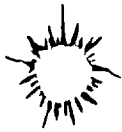
The example of Mark Lane, the New York lawyer who, by dint of his one-man crusade in defense of Lee Harvey Oswald, has deservedly claimed chief credit for having drawn public attention to questions about the assassination, is an instructive case in point.

A MONTH after the assassination, well before the Warren Commission had even begun to examine the evidence, Lane published a 10,000-word defense brief in Oswald's behalf in The National Guardian. Then, assuming the role of lawyer for Oswald's ghost, Lane became something of a latter-day lyceum type, addressing ever-increasing audiences in night-clubs, theaters, college lecture halls and the like, drawing ominous inferences and posing puzzling questions about the evidence. After the publication of the Warren Report in September, 1964, Lane expanded his defense brief into a book, "Rush to Judgment," which he promoted on

the talk-show circuit and which became a No. 1 best seller around the time that Garrison started launching his own investigation in December, 1966. Soon after, news of Garrison's probe became public and Lane went to New Orleans to consult the district attorney and to compare notes.

Shortly after that, in a speech before the Young Men's Business Club of New Orleans, Lane declared that Jim Garrison had "presented his case to me detail by detail, incident by incident" and that it was an "iron-clad case." He went on to say that Garrison "knew who fired the shots that killed President Kennedy," "how the plans were initiated," "that a force that is a part of the American structure is involved," and he confidently predicted on the basis of his knowledge of Garrison's "secret evidence" that "the very foundations of this country will be shaken when the facts are disclosed in a New Orleans courtroom." For the next two years Lane continued to work intimately with Garrison as a freelance "investigator," and continued making apocalyptic revelations on radio and TV, based on his access to the "secret evidence."

OTHER outspoken critics of the Warren Commission followed Lane's route. These included Harold Weisberg, who, after suing the Federal Government on a charge of ruining his poultry farm with low-flying Air Force helicopters, privately published the "Whitewash" series of books advancing the thesis that the Warren Report was a C.I.A.-F.B.I.-Secret Service cover-up; William Turner, a former F.B.I. agent and writer on the assassination for Ramparts magazine; Penn Jones, the crusading editor of the Midlothian (Tex.) Mirror and author of a group of booklets entitled "Forgive My Grief," the most celebrated feature of which was a death count of persons who were even peripherally connected with the assassination; Richard H. Popkin, a professor of philosophy at the University of California at San Diego and author of "The Second Oswald," a conjectural essay originally published in The New York Review of Books, which suggested that the



By Henry P. Durkin

INTRODUCTION:

Five and one half years ago a President of the United States was shot down on the streets of an American city, and in an instant the machinery of the Liberal Establishment, as well as the powerful propaganda engines of the Left, began pumping out rumors, half-truths, accusations, all designed to lay the blame for the heinous crime at the door of the political opposition, the Right. Even the Chief Justice of the United States, who was later to oversee the official investigation of the crime, was caught up in the emotion of the moment and blamed right-wing forces.

Within a few hours of the deed a major suspect had been apprehended: Lee Harvey Oswald, a notorious leftist with known connections to Communist Cuba, a man who had once defected to the Soviet Union.

Tens of thousands of man-hours of investigative work—by its own staff, the Dallas Police Department, the FBI, the Secret Service, a variety of other governmental intelligence agencies—were represented when the Warren Commission brought out its Report in 1964. The Commission's conclusions, after examining all of the evidence: Lee Harvey Oswald did it, and there is no evidence of a conspiracy.

In the years following, a cloud of private investigators descended upon Dealey Plaza in Dallas, the National Archives, the pages of the Warren Commission's Report. They found a few oversights, a few outright errors, but mostly they fantasized, providing mind-boggling tales of infamous conspiracies in high places.

A few courageous and patient newsmen have taken the time—an enormous amount of time—to familiarize themselves with the minutiae of the Kennedy assassination and have successfully poked holes through most of the treatises of the Assassination Superbuffs. Among the few persons who have read virtually everything written on the assassination is Henry P. Durkin. *Combat* asked him to write an appraisal of the assaults on the Warren Commission report, especially its first court test in New Orleans. Clay Shaw may have been in the dock, but the unquestioned defendant was the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald committed the crime, and did it alone.—Ed. □

COMBAT

1 April 1969

Why Won't the Left Believe That Oswald Killed John F. Kennedy?

P-Durkin, Henry P.
Garrison, Jim
C.I.A.-New Orleans
Orig. under Durkin

For Warren Commission skeptics and conspiracy-seekers, February 17, 1967 was momentous. On that day, the New Orleans *States-Item* reported that the city's district attorney was "pouring out-of-the-ordinary sums of money into a probe of a possible assassination plot" behind the death of President John F. Kennedy.

This was exciting news. A number of books critical of the Warren Commission's findings had stirred public attention by that time, but little if any new evidence was offered in their pages. Their findings, consequently, were arrived at by the not-very-satisfying process of re-juggling the Commission's evidence. Moreover, most of the authors seemed to have an axe to grind.

But the investigation in New Orleans was something else again. Here lay the prospect of important new evidence, new villains, new infamies, and most important of all, the promise that the Kennedy assassination would finally find its way into a court of law. The *States-Item* story was an instant sensation.

In this fashion, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison made his debut, and it carried him to national prominence overnight. He seems to like the limelight.

Two days after the story of his investigation broke, Jim Garrison summoned the press and pledged that he would make numerous arrests of those involved in the plot to kill President Kennedy. "Four or five persons were involved," he said. But, he elaborated two days later, the arrests would not be made for "many months." The following day, at still another news conference, Garrison announced the first premise of his investigation: "I have no reason to believe at this point that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anybody in Dallas on that day."

Henry P. Durkin is a researcher of left-wing activities in the United States and specializes in material pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy. He debated Warren Commission critic Mark Lane on the Alan Burke television show in 1966. His articles have appeared in *The New Guard*, *Rally*, *Human Events*, and other publications. He has the distinction of writing the only anti-Communist article ever to be published in the left-wing *Realist* magazine.

Garrison claimed that David Ferrie, a former Eastern Airlines pilot and a homosexual, was an associate of Lee Harvey Oswald. This information was provided Garrison by Jack S. Martin, who told the DA, shortly after Kennedy was killed, that Ferrie had known Oswald and had trained him to use a rifle with telescopic sights.

Later, however, Martin swore, in separate statements to the FBI and to Secret Service agents, that the story had been a figment of his imagination. On Nov. 29, 1963, Secret Service agents Anthony E. Gerrets and John W. Rice, talked to Martin in his New Orleans apartment. Their report stated: "Martin, who has every appearance of being an alcoholic, admitted during the interview that he suffers from 'telephonitis' when drinking and that it was during one of his drinking bouts that he telephoned Assistant District Attorney Herman S. Kohlman and told him this fantastic story about David William Ferrie being involved with Lee Harvey Oswald."

Martin told Garrison a variety of stories linking Oswald to Ferrie. One version was that Ferrie had hypnotized Oswald and sent him to Dallas under a spell; that Ferrie was waiting in Dallas with a getaway plane on Nov. 22, 1963. He also claimed that Ferrie had a rifle identical to the one used by Oswald. Garrison presumably found this all so intriguing that he stayed on the case even after Martin recanted to the FBI and the Secret Service.

On March 2, 1967, Garrison announced he had proof that three persons plotted the assassination. In addition to Ferrie and Oswald, Garrison now claimed that Clay Shaw, former director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, conspired to kill the President. He also claimed that the assassination was the work of anti-Castro Cuban exiles. About the same time, WINS, a New York City radio station, broadcast a report that Garrison believed the order to kill Kennedy actually came from Fidel Castro. Garrison's case was getting out of hand.

Garrison produced his surprise witness against Clay Shaw on March 14, 1967. This witness, Perry Raymond Russo, testified that he attended a meeting at which Ferrie, Oswald and Shaw were present and that President Kennedy's assassina-

Summit Initiatives Strangled—Eisenhower and the U2 C.I.A. & New Orleans

The madness of the anti-communist cold war frenzy of the Truman-C.I.A. 5.01.1
Bevin-Dulles era reached its climax with the aggression of the war Or under
on Korea, let loose in 1950, in which American forces combined with C.I.A. 5.01.1
British and other satellite armies in the invasion of Korea. When this
shameful war had reached failure, Eisenhower won the 1952 election
with the pledge to end the war in Korea, and the armistice followed
in 1953. By 1954 there followed the Geneva Agreements for peace
in Vietnam, with French withdrawal and provisions for elections
and peaceful reunification. The United States refused to sign, and
the general reactionary character of US world policy continued, as
shown in the dispatch of the Sixth Fleet to the Middle East in 1957
and the armed occupation of Lebanon in 1958. But in approaching
the end of his term in 1960 Eisenhower moved for a US-Soviet
summit meeting to reach a basis for international agreement and
co-operation. All arrangements were in hand for the meeting to
take place in May, 1960. Thereupon the CIA took a hand by dis-
patching the U2 plane over the centre of the Soviet Union. The
unhappy President Eisenhower was first made to lie publicly that it
was an innocent civilian weather observation plane which had
strayed off course near the Turkish frontier. When the pilot was
produced alive and well, and proved to be an Air Force lieutenant
seconded to the CIA, with full military intelligence documents and
instructions, brought down 1,200 miles inside the Soviet Union,
Eisenhower was compelled to retract his previous lie, admit that it
was a military intelligence plane, admit that it was a violation of
international law, and try to brazen it out by declaring that the
United States did this often and claimed the right to do this whenever
it thought fit. Finally, when asked, as a condition of confidence for
a Summit, to apologise for this gross violation of sovereignty and
international law, and to undertake to respect international law in
future, Eisenhower was made to refuse. Thus the prospective Summit
was successfully stymied. ✓

Summit Initiatives Strangled—Kennedy after Cuba

President Kennedy, who succeeded Eisenhower in 1961, initially
took over and accepted the entire inheritance of American cold war
policy and its assumptions, CIA experts, Pentagon bosses, the lot. ✓
But his keenly alert and independent mind rapidly became sceptical
of these experts and their conceptions. The fiasco of the Bay of
Pigs expedition in 1961 for the armed overthrow of the Cuban ✓
revolution began his disillusionment. The Vienna meeting with
Khrushchov which he arranged a couple of months after the Bay of
Pigs fiasco was still only a preliminary exploration. But the experience
of the Cuba crisis of the autumn of 1962 and its lessons brought the ✓
decisive advance in his outlook. He had consented to the elaborate
plans of the war chiefs for the final crushing of the Cuban revo-
lution by a powerful assault and invasion with combined naval,
army and air forces, for which a vast array of warships had been
massed and reservists called up. The Pentagon chiefs calculated
that the Soviet Union would wish to avoid a world nuclear war, and
therefore could not repeat the method of the so-called 'rocket note'
which ended the Suez aggression, and would in consequence have
to accept the destruction of Cuban independence. But the placing
of the Soviet missile bases in Cuba completely transformed this
situation. Cuba was no longer at the mercy of an American attack
with overwhelming superior forces, but could hit back on American
territory, if attacked. The missile bases were, as the Soviet Am-
bassador correctly said, defensive. Kennedy's quick intelligence

Verdict in New Orleans

The one puzzle about the "not guilty" verdict in the Clay Shaw trial is why it should have taken the jury fifty minutes to return it. Of evidence there was almost none, and the little there was came from a collection of bizarre witnesses, most of whom were patently in need of psychotherapy. On the basis of the evidence presented, the jury of the American people will accept and applaud the verdict reached in New Orleans.

But it would be a serious mistake to conclude, as many have, that the verdict will affirm the findings of the Warren Commission. In the first place, these findings are not sacrosanct; new evidence may yet be unearthed which would impeach them. But unfortunately "evidence" is not needed to keep alive the massive will-to-believe that supports the market for "conspiracy" theories of one kind or another. So far as the assassination is concerned, gossip, fantasy, coincidence and conjecture suffice to launch new and fancier theories; in fact, the number of theories is limited only by the imaginations of the theorists.

The verdict in the Shaw case will no doubt inspire a new wave of articles and books advancing still additional "conspiracy" theories. For isn't it "conceivable," as one courtroom spectator observed, that Jim Garrison could be acting for the CIA? And isn't it "conceivable," as Garrison told the jury, that "admirals and generals as well as the secret police" brought massive pressure to bear on him—the Jolly Green Giant—to keep "justice from being brought to this courtroom"? The mere fact that it is impossible for most of us to believe that Lyndon Johnson, even though he had "most to gain," had a hand in the assassination has not prevented the supposition from being hawked. It is equally inconceivable that the late Robert F. Kennedy was "silent because the CIA killed his brother," but that didn't prevent the despicable suggestion from being published in one of the "underground" papers. So the theories will go on and on, even though no new hard evidence is unearthed. The theorists are legion, the market is inexhaustible, and the will-to-believe is beyond belief.

The real question is, will Garrison go unpunished? Even when the District Attorney of a large city uses the powers and resources of his office in a legitimate and responsible manner, he enjoys advantages not easily offset by an individual defendant who happens to be innocent. But if he acts irresponsibly—if he abuses the powers of his office—he can place in jeopardy the liberty of any citizen, even one highly placed; he becomes in fact a threat to the liberties of the citizens he is supposed to protect.

In this instance, Shaw was fortunately a man of some means, well known in the community, with numerous friends. He was therefore able to retain expert counsel who could, and did, protect his rights. Even so, his career is ruined; he has lived under the shadow of a terrible indictment for two years, and one can well believe him when he says that he is broke.

Now he must defend himself against a new complaint, issued by Garrison, which charges him with giving false testimony at the trial. This constitutes "abuse of powers" by any reckoning. The American Bar Association has asked the Louisiana Bar Association to investigate Gar-

rison's handling of the case, and the *States-Item* has demanded his resignation. Later in the year, the voters of New Orleans will have a chance to determine whether they need a new district attorney. In the meantime the Department of Justice should open an investigation to find out if the facts warrant an indictment of Garrison and other persons for conspiring, under color of state law, to violate Shaw's constitutional rights.

Covering Big Jim

For the past two years New Orleans' two daily newspapers—the morning Times-Picayune and the evening New Orleans States-Item—have suffered from an apparent case of astigmatism. As a result, they missed an excellent opportunity to expose District Attorney Jim Garrison as he spun out a fantastical conspiracy theory implicating everyone from Cuban exiles and homosexuals to the CIA in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

When Garrison made known his intentions the States-Item ran an editorial chiding him for spending \$8,000 of the taxpayers' money on his investigation. But in the entire two-year period from the time of Clay Shaw's arrest until the time he was acquitted, reports Newsweek's Hugh Aynesworth, neither paper ran any editorial comment on the Garrison affair. (Both newspapers are owned by the S.I. Newhouse chain, which has a rule of not interfering in local editorial policy.)

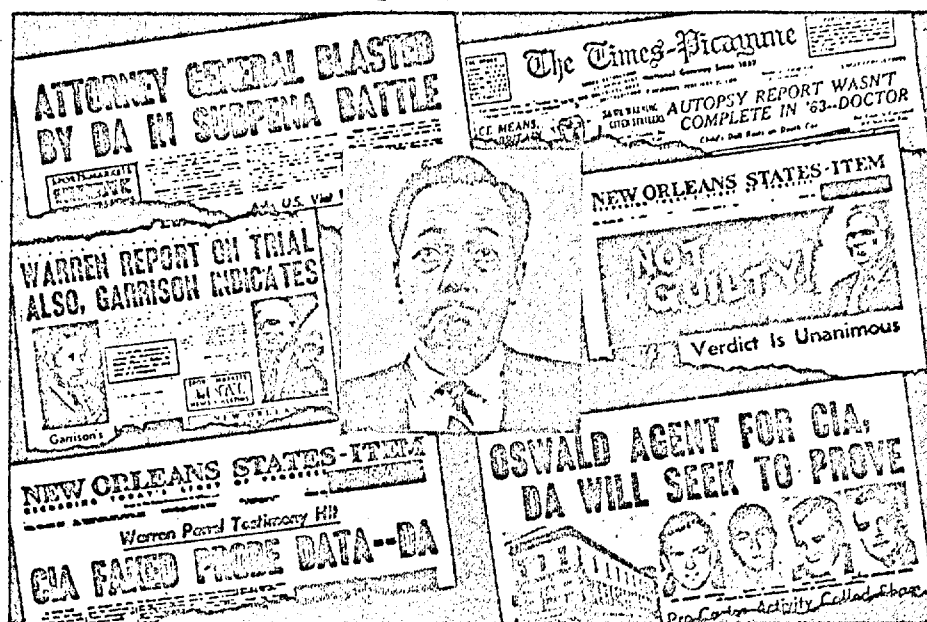
Considering that the case was coming to trial, such silence could be regarded as laudable, except when viewed in the light of the papers' news coverage. The papers—and in particular the States-Item (circulation: 134,707)—constantly trumpeted Garrison's charges (headlines above). On Feb. 9 The Times-Picayune (circulation: 196,345) ran one story on Charles I. Spiesel, a state witness, who led the jury to the French Quarter in search of a building he contended was the site of a party hosted by Shaw in 1963. It was not until the 28th paragraph on page 10 that readers learned Spiesel believed himself to be the target of a conspiracy whose members had hypnotized him, tapped his phone and disguised themselves as his relatives.

Attention: In the beginning, the newspapers' enthusiasm for Garrison was understandable. One of the biggest stories of the century had come to their hometown—if the district attorney was to be believed. Also, several national news organizations gave Garrison all the attention he wanted. Life magazine reporters followed Garrison across the country and local staffers in such cities as Miami, Los Angeles, New York and Rome tracked down "leads" provided by Garrison. So cozy were Garrison and Life's investigators that the district attorney allowed a Life photographer to station himself behind a one-way window while Garrison interviewed Shaw and other "suspects." Life ended its close ties with Garrison after several months. "By March 1967, it was apparent he had not solved the assassination," says Richard Billings, who headed Life's investigative reporting section but has since left.

Some news organizations were skeptical of Garrison from the first. The Saturday Evening Post weighed in early with

NEWSWEEK
17 MAR 1969

C-14-4-New Orleans
Garrison, Jim



New Orleans newspaper headlines: Hometown story

a detailed examination of Garrison's flimsy case. The New York Times downplayed the story. On May 15, 1967, Newsweek's Aynesworth wrote that Garrison had no case and was bribing and intimidating witnesses. The Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times and Time magazine also treated the prosecutor coolly. NBC attacked Garrison's story so pointedly that the district attorney was given time to reply. (NBC's affiliate in New Orleans, WDSU, has been the only local news agency consistently critical of Garrison.) CBS dispatched correspondent Mike Wallace to New Orleans when the story first broke but the network thoroughly dismissed Garrison's case in its four-hour report in June 1967 that upheld the Warren commission findings.

CBS's local affiliate, WWL-TV, retained its enthusiasm for Garrison far longer and was granted "exclusive" interviews. Some of the reporters who went along with Garrison's "press releases" ("Now we have another lie in behalf of the Federal government's false, fraudulent 'investigation' of the Kennedy assassination," began one release) were guaranteed "scoops" (one copyrighted story by Ross Yockey and Hoke May, both of the States-Item, said that Garrison would seek to prove that Lee Harvey Oswald was "not a Communist, but an undercover agent who aided the cause of anti-Castro Cubans").

Ads: Some critics charge that the two New Orleans newspapers declined to give much space to Garrison detractors, even to such responsible ones as the New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission, which had long opposed Garrison for his voracious political ambitions.

"We believed that what we were saying about the Garrison probe was not being sufficiently communicated by the papers," says Aaron Kohn, 58, managing director of the crime commission. "And

so on Aug. 29, 1967, we bought advertising space in both papers in order to state clearly our position." (The ad, among other things, called upon Garrison to answer the charges brought by Newsweek and NBC.) Hodding Carter, former publisher of the Greenville, Miss., Delta Democrat-Times and now publisher of New Orleans magazine, puts the case more strongly. "I think the New Orleans papers behaved very badly," he says. "They could have started slugging at Garrison much earlier than they did." (Not that New Orleans magazine performed much differently. Before Carter became publisher the magazine ran several pro-Garrison pieces written by States-Item reporters Ross Yockey and Hoke May. The two newsmen were eventually taken off the Garrison story and left the paper.)

'Straight': George W. Healy Jr., executive editor of the two newspapers, believes that the newspapers handled the Garrison story fairly. "We stand on our record," he says. "My instructions to everyone were to play everything straight and not slant anything." President and publisher Aston Phelps, a lawyer, says that the papers held back on editorial comment for fear of violating Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.'s strictures against pretrial publicity. "The last thing we wanted to do," says Phelps, "was to get in a position of being responsible for curbs being put on the press coverage."

And, in fact, as soon as the trial was over the newspapers both attacked Garrison in editorials. "We don't think that charges ever should have been preferred against Mr. Shaw," said the Times-Picayune, "on the basis of the unreliable verbal statements and flimsy documentary evidence which were available to the district attorney." And the States-Item added: "Garrison should resign. He has shown himself unfit to hold the office of district attorney or any other office."

Garrison, Undaunted by Criticism, Continuing Inquiry Into Murder of Kennedy

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, March 7 — District Attorney Jim Garrison, ignoring the growing criticism of his conduct, now has nine men under charges in his investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. Three men were arrested this week. More arrests are expected.

This week's arrests fall into a pattern established by Mr. Garrison in early 1967—when he began seriously pressing the investigation — of bringing charges against persons he believed were not cooperating with his inquiry.

The nine men who have been charged by Mr. Garrison during the last two years are:

Clay L. Shaw, charged with conspiring to assassinate Mr. Kennedy and with perjury. He was acquitted of the conspiracy charge on March 1.

Dean A. Andrews Jr., a New Orleans lawyer, charged three times with perjury. He has been tried once and convicted.

Thomas Bethell, an investigator on Mr. Garrison's staff, charged with unlawful transfer of documents.

Walter Sheridan, a former investigator for the National Broadcasting Company, charged with attempting to bribe a witness.

Richard Townley, a former newsman for a New Orleans television station, charged along with Mr. Sheridan with attempted bribery.

Edgar E. Bradley, a Californian connected with various right-wing activities, charged with conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy.

Gordon Novell, a former New Orleans bar owner, charged with conspiring to commit burglary.

Layton Martens of New Orleans, charged with perjury.

Kerry Thornley, a Tampa, Fla., writer, charged with perjury.

The First Arrest

The arrests began on March 1, 1967, when the conspiracy charge was lodged against Mr. Shaw after his attorney demanded the right to approve questions to be asked on a proposed lie detector test.

Mr. Garrison asserted that Mr. Shaw, the retiring managing director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, used an alias, "Clay Bertrand," and was the protector of young New Orleans homosexuals who had called Dean Andrews the day after Mr. Kennedy was assassinated and had asked Mr. Andrews to go to Dallas to defend Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Andrews had testified before the Warren Commission that such a call had been made, but he said he did not know the identity of Clay Bertrand.

Mr. Garrison charged that Mr. Shaw, as Bertrand, had conspired with Oswald and a former Eastern Airlines pilot, David W. Ferrie, to murder the President.

Acquitted in an Hour

It took a jury less than an hour, after a 40-day trial, to find Mr. Shaw not guilty of this charge.

That same day, March 1, The States-Item, the New Orleans afternoon daily newspaper, demanded that Mr. Garrison resign his position for "perverting" the power of his office by bringing Mr. Shaw to trial on what the newspaper viewed as the flimsy evidence presented during the trial. The district attorney responded by ordering the arrest of Mr. Shaw for perjury.

He charged that Mr. Shaw had lied under oath when he testified that he had not known Oswald or Mr. Ferrie.

President Kennedy was slain in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. The Warren Commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, which investigated the assassination, concluded that Oswald, acting alone, fired the fatal shots. Oswald was slain two days later by Jack L. Ruby. Ferrie died shortly before Mr. Shaw's arrest, leaving what appeared to be a suicide note, but it was ruled that his death was from natural causes.

Charge Against Andrews

Mr. Andrews was first charged with perjury in March, 1967, when he refused to identify Mr. Shaw as Bertrand while being questioned by Mr. Garrison's assistants before a New Orleans grand jury.

"I can't say he is and I can't say he ain't," Mr. Andrews said.

He was tried and convicted on August, 1967, because his testimony before the grand jury was adjudged as being in conflict with testimony he had given the Warren Commission in July, 1964.

During the Shaw conspiracy trial, Mr. Andrews testified he had made up the story that he had been called by Clay Bertrand to go to Dallas and defend Oswald.

After making up the story, Mr. Andrews testified, he was stuck with it.

On Wednesday of this week, Mr. Garrison had Mr. Andrews charged with perjury again, accusing him of lying during this testimony in the Shaw trial.

In addition, a perjury charge against Mr. Andrews resulting from another grand jury appearance in 1967 is still open. It also concerns the identification of Clay Bertrand.

Bethell Accused

Thomas Bethell, a young London school teacher who joined Mr. Garrison's staff in late 1966 to help investigate Mr. Kennedy's murder, became convinced in 1968 that the district attorney had no credible evidence against Mr. Shaw.

In August, 1968, he turned a copy of the state's trial plan over to one of Mr. Shaw's attorneys. Later he told Mr. Garrison what he had done and, at the district attorney's request, he signed two statements acknowledging it.

Mr. Bethell was then ordered to leave New Orleans, but he refused to do so. He said he was trying to finish a book on George Lewis, a famed New Orleans jazz figure.

Last Tuesday, Mr. Bethell was arrested and charged with unlawful use of "movables" by giving the trial plan to one of Mr. Shaw's attorneys.

Walter Sheridan and Richard Townley were charged with attempting to bribe Perry R. Russo, young encyclopedia salesman who said that he had known Mr. Shaw as "Clay Bertrand" and that he had heard Mr. Shaw discussing with Oswald and David Ferrie how President Kennedy was to be killed.

Worked On TV Program

Mr. Russo was approached by Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Townley while the National Broadcasting Company was preparing a special television program on the Garrison investigation. With equipment installed in his home and on his telephone line by the district attorney's staff, Mr. Russo made recordings of conversations he had with Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Townley.

After the N.B.C. television program, which was critical of Mr. Garrison, had been put together, the district attorney ordered the arrest of Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Townley.

They are still free on bond awaiting trial.

Edgar Bradley, a West Coast associate of Dr. Carl McIntyre, a radio evangelist from Collingswood, N. J., became involved in the Garrison investigation during the period when the district attorney was proclaiming that President Kennedy's death was ordered by what Mr. Garrison portrayed as the militarily oriented right wing in the United States.

sheriff had said that he saw Mr. Bradley in Dallas on the day of the assassination, and a charge of conspiracy was placed against Mr. Bradley as a result of a deposition given by one deputy.

Extradition Denied

Mr. Bradley, who provided evidence that he was in El Paso, Tex., on the day of the assassination was successful in fighting extradition from California to Louisiana. California authorities, puzzled by Mr. Garrison's actions, refused to send Mr. Bradley back to Louisiana on the basis of the evidence offered against him.

Gordon Novell, an expert in electronics eavesdropping devices as well as a bar owner, became involved in the investigation in 1967 when Mr. Garrison was proclaiming that Cuban refugees and agents of the United States Central Intelligence Agency had killed President Kennedy.

The district attorney asserted that Mr. Novell was an agent of the C.I.A. and ordered him brought in for questioning about the burglary of an explosives dump owned by the Houston Oil Equipment Company at Houma, La.

Mr. Novell left Louisiana before he could be questioned. He took refuge in Ohio. That state refused to extradite him on a charge of conspiring to commit burglary unless Mr. Garrison would agree to limit his questions to the Houma burglary. Mr. Novell had expressed a fear that he would be charged with perjury if he was sent back to Louisiana and questioned.

Martens Subpoenaed

Layton Martens, a friend of David Ferrie, was charged with perjury after he was subpoenaed and asked about the Houma burglary. He was accused of lying when he said he did not know Gordon Novell.

Kerry Thornley, who had lived in New Orleans before moving to Tampa, had known Oswald in the United States Marine Corps and was asked before the New Orleans grand jury if he had seen Oswald in New Orleans during the summer of 1963. When he said that he had not, he was charged with perjury.

A New Orleans woman had said that she saw Mr. Thornley with Oswald several times in New Orleans in 1963.

Last week Mr. Thornley demanded a trial, but no date for it has been set.

Trial dates for the perjury charges against Mr. Shaw and the new perjury charges against Mr. Andrews are scheduled to be set later this month.

What Garrison Proved

Two years and uncounted New Orleans tax dollars after he first announced that he had "solved" the John F. Kennedy assassination "beyond a shadow of a doubt," District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans has had what he always intended and wanted — a chance to "allow our case to stand or fall on its merits." During those two years, Garrison has been freely attacking the Warren Commission, the CIA, the Establishment, much of the nation's press and a shadowy conspiracy which culminated in the events of November 22, 1963. But when the time came to produce his "incontrovertible evidence" and "reliable eyewitness testimony," all that emerged was a motley collection of flimsy and perhaps fraudulent claims by some of the least credible witnesses ever heard.

Did the flamboyant DA prove anything? First, Garrison had called the Warren Report "probably the greatest fraud ever perpetrated in the history of humankind." While rejecting this claim, even some of his severest critics among newsmen at the trial admitted that Garrison had scored several good points against the Warren Commission investigation. But nearly all these points were culled from various published books on the Report and were not original with Garrison. The acquittal of Clay Shaw did not, of course, mean that the Warren Report was vindicated, for it was not on trial (a point the DA generally forgot). But certainly the reputation and credibility of critics such as Mark Lane and Penn Jones who supported Garrison's case, are badly compromised.

Second, Garrison had charged the federal government with doing everything possible to withhold vital information from him; but after a federal judge finally ruled that the DA should be allowed to examine the autopsy photos and x-rays and the alleged murder weapon, he withdrew his own request.

Third, Garrison had charged the assassination was carried out by "a precision guerrilla team of at least seven men." But his own assistants in court alleged only "three men and three guns," and they could not make a plausible case for even this number.

Four, Garrison had charged that behind the actual killers lay a vast conspiracy involving "former employees of the CIA . . . anti-Castro Cuban exiles . . . fanatic warlovers . . . oil-rich millionaires in Texas . . . master-racists," but no evidence was offered to substantiate any of this, and the alleged archfiend, CIA, was mentioned in court only once. Garrison had also charged Jack Ruby was involved in the plot, and that another man had "deliberately impersonated Lee Oswald before the assassination"; but not one word was offered in court about either of these claims. Finally, Garrison had charged that Clay Shaw had been part of the conspiracy; but the case against Shaw was so

weak that even if the jury had believed every word of every prosecution witness (which was virtually impossible), Shaw might well have still been acquitted.

In the end, the DA proved only that he had cynically used Shaw as an excuse to expound his theories. When he first arrested Shaw in 1967, he had shown less of a case than was presented in court. Garrison's 25-minute closing statement to the jury about the conflict of Vanity and Truth in Government Power suggested that those who had pivoted the whole case on Garrison's paranoid fantasies may have had a point. At least some of his statements, such as "if you murder truth, you murder freedom, and if you murder freedom, you murder your own sons, and you are told they died in industrial accidents or were shot by the enemy, or God knows what," cast doubt on the extent of his contact with reality. Finally, after having his prize case unanimously dismissed in less than an hour by a jury many had called a "convicting jury," the DA proved his often-noted vindictiveness by indicting the acquitted man for perjury. When one adds to this shambles the fact that not a single elected official in Louisiana, from governor and senators down, has yet dared to utter a single critical word about the DA's action, what Garrison has proved is that Louisiana — a state with an unenviable record for political chicanery, corruption, incompetence and negligence — may now have its most potentially dangerous demagogue since Huey Long.

'Nothing But a Bull Session'

In a matter of minutes — less than an hour — the jury unanimously exonerated retired New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. Thus ended, after two years of investigation and 40 days of trial testimony, one of the most grotesque and disgraceful episodes in the entire history of American jurisprudence.

On Feb. 24, 1967, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison startled the world with the announcement that "my staff and I solved the assassination weeks ago . . . we know the key individuals, cities involved and how it was done." Since that date, Garrison has kept himself and his fantastic case in the news with frequent announcements of sensational new evidence. He first claimed homosexuals and anti-Castro Cubans hatched the assassination. Later, Garrison escalated the conspiracy plot to include the United States government and various anti-Communist elements. He charged the Federal government "participated in the framing of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, and stated that former President Lyndon Johnson — "the man who profited most from the assassination — had to know this." Garrison even went so far as to say Oswald never fired a shot in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963.

Despite apparently unlimited financial resources and his widely-used subpoena powers, Garrison was forced to base his shoddy case on the testimony of a bizarre collection of dope addicts, drunks, deviates and mental patients. One of his witnesses was a man who had once fingerprinted his own daughter to make sure she was not an enemy in disguise trying to gain admission to his home. Another accused the New York police of keeping him under constant hypnosis by remote control.

The foundation of Garrison's conspiracy case rested with an insurance salesman, Perry Russo, who sunk the New Orleans DA without trace when he admitted on the stand that he had

never heard Shaw say anything about killing President Kennedy. Russo described the Bohemian gathering of Bourbon Street odd-balls, where the conspiracy allegedly took place, as "nothing but a bull session." Bull, indeed, seems to have been the principal ingredient of Garrison's curious stew.

The world wonders why Garrison, knowing better than anyone else that his case was based on falsehood and fantasy, should pursue it so vehemently. At least one answer is suggested by Garrison's loud, obsessive accusations against anti-Communist elements, the so-called "right" — the Dallas police, anti-Castro Cubans, oil millionaires, the CIA and, as he so quaintly put it, "the Nazi substructure." In his wide-ranging witch hunt, why did Garrison ignore altogether the possibility of a Communist conspiracy despite Oswald's Communist connections and sympathies? Why was Garrison so strangely silent about the assassination's Communist implications? Was Garrison a "patsy" for left-wingers who have always, and rather successfully, soft-pedaled Oswald's Marxist affiliations even as they have attempted to implicate the conservatives?

The Shaw trial has raised many more questions than it settled.

But, astonishingly enough, the case does seem to have settled one thing: More than any other development to date, it buttressed the Warren Commission report, which was on trial as much as Shaw. As the *Wall Street Journal* observed, "The Warren report has never looked better; this long and well-financed investigation of its findings turned up nothing new."

Although justice was done, this case poses anew the question of how an innocent victim and the taxpayers can be protected from the irresponsible abuse of power by a publicity-seeking, ruthlessly ambitious prosecutor. The voters later this year will have an opportunity to pass judgment on Garrison, but this cannot undo the vast harm he's done.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.
NEWS

E - 63,396

MAR 1 0 1969

From The Winston-Salem Journal

BIG WIND UP, NO DELIVERY

Where was everybody at the Clay Shaw conspiracy trial in New Orleans?

Where was the "hard evidence" that officials of the Central Intelligence Agency had "covered up the truth" about the Kennedy assassination?

Where were the high-level officials involved in this "massive conspiracy" to hide the truth from the American people? Where were the Cubans in on the "plot," the Minutemen who figured in District Attorney Garrison's charges? Where was evidence that the Defense Department had shielded the conspirators? And how about the neo-Nazis and that guerrilla team which was supposed to have carried out the assassination?

Where were all of these people, and where was all of that "hard evidence," when Jim Garrison desperately needed something to prop up his case?

This was to be the "trial of the century." These are the words Garrison himself used a year ago when he claimed that he had "solved" the assassination. But what has actually happened at the trial?

Garrison has called two central witnesses to prove that Clay Shaw, alias "Clay Bertrand," met with Lee Harvey Oswald and talked about killing President Kennedy.

One witness, Perry Russo, said so many contradictory things both in his testimony and in previous statements made to the district attorney's office — that one wonders if Russo saw anything at all.

The second witness, a bird-like little man named Charles Spiesel, swore he heard Shaw and David Ferrie talk about killing President Kennedy. Spiesel, it turns out, has initiated

lawsuits against a number of persons who he claimed hypnotized him to ruin his business.

In addition, the prosecution called a number of witnesses who testified that the shots came from the textbook building (which is what the Warren Commission believed), from a grassy knoll to Mr. Kennedy's right and from the railroad bridge directly in front of the advancing motorcade—but no witness has testified that the shots came from more than one direction. Garrison claims that the president was killed by a fusillade of shots; but his own witnesses failed to back him up.

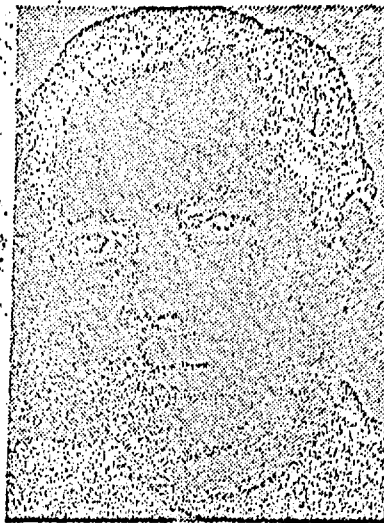
And this is all. No dramatic evidence that agencies and individuals in the government conspired either to murder Mr. Kennedy or to conceal evidence about his murder. No evidence that Clay Shaw was linked with Jack Ruby; no evidence that Clay Shaw ever called himself Clay Bertrand; no evidence that Shaw was involved in the actual decision by any person or persons to shoot the president. Despite Judge Edward A. Haggerty's decision to let the prosecution roam at will, without having to authenticate exhibits or obey conventional restrictions on hearsay evidence, Garrison's case has flopped. He couldn't even prove that "one of the assassins" fired at the Kennedy motorcade from a manhole in which the man was concealed, and Garrison was once so enthralled by this possibility that he had the entire sewage network in the area of the assassination searched carefully.

In short, a dismal flop. After two years of priming the public with halftruths and distortions and "evidence of a new breakthrough" — after riding the publicity circuit for so long — Garrison just wasn't able to deliver.

Garrison, Tim
C.I.A. - New Orleans
Shaw, Clay



CLAY SHAW



JIM GARRISON

Garrison re-arrests Shaw, will fight gag attempts

NEW ORLEANS, March 4 — Clay Shaw, acquitted of charges he conspired to kill John Kennedy, was yesterday rearrested by Dist. Attorney James Garrison on a two-count charge of perjury.

The basis for the new charge were the answers Shaw gave to direct examination when he was on the witness stand. Shown photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie he denied in each case that he knew them.

In the trial on the earlier charge there were ten witnesses who linked Shaw to Oswald and Ferrie at a party, in a car on several occasions and other places. The jury acquitted Shaw after being out only 45 minutes to consider 40 days of testimony.

In taking the new action against Shaw, Garrison said, "I have just

begun to fight." The district attorney has had to fight the country's most powerful political forces, including the FBI and CIA, since he began investigation of the Kennedy killing.

The acquittal of Shaw triggered a nationwide press drive against Garrison with charges he was only interested in a trial to provide a forum for his effort to show there was a conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination.

The American Bar Association has called on its Louisiana affiliate to take steps against Garrison. A local crime commission is demanding an investigation. Much is made of the big expense involved in the 40-day trial. The States-Item is screaming for Garrison's resignation.

E - 6,582
MAR 5 1969

CIA - New Orleans
Garrison, Jim

New Orleans Justice Goes Haywire

Within weeks of John F. Kennedy's assassination at Dallas in November, 1963, Lyndon B. Johnson, the successor President, appointed a blue ribbon panel of government and civilian people to investigate the murder.

Johnson went to remarkable lengths to infuse an unbiased political flavor in its membership, balancing up Republicans and Democrats equally, and gave it an unlimited budget to hire the best available experts to perform the day to day work of assembling the evidence.

He applied heavy pressure upon Earl Warren, chief justice of the Supreme court, to chair the commission. Greatly against his own wishes, Warren took the assignment, thinking possibly of the controversy surrounding the Roberts Commission named by FDR to check into what went wrong at Pearl Harbor in 1941. Military historians still debate if the board headed up by Justice Roberts filed a reliable report on that embarrassing debacle.

Prompting Johnson was the doubt and mystery clouding Lincoln's murder in 1865. Many writers argue yet today that somebody of greater importance than John Wilkes Booth and a handful of followers put Lincoln out of the way.

Quick footwork by the Dallas police had one suspect, Lee Harvey Oswald, in custody, but even before Jack Ruby gunned down Oswald at the local jail, there was a strong suspicion as to Oswald being a loner in the crime.

Oswald's dispatch greatly hampered the Warren Commission in removing the one reliable means of learning first hand if Oswald acted from a neurosis or possibly was the tool of stronger minds. This assumes the Commission could have induced Oswald to talk, that is, surrender the constitutional shield against self incrimination.

The Commission delivered its report in the following year, the essence of which is that Oswald, acting on his own, was either a first rate marksman or enjoyed remarkable luck at the moment in sighting his rifle.

For lack of better source material or greater investigative talent, the country has had to accept the Commission's findings, though with widespread reservation.

Several authors have challenged the report, but at best their writings stop short at pointing out inconsistencies in its assessment of the evidence without actually filling the gaps their questions raise.

This air of suspicion was made to order for Jim Garrison, the flamboyant district attorney at New Orleans.

Two years ago he arrested Clay L. Shaw, a retired and until his arrest, a highly respected, businessman, as the ringleader in a conspiracy hatched in New Orleans to do away with President Kennedy.

Garrison included Oswald as a member of the cabal.

Two years from the date of his arrest, a Louisiana jury unanimously acquitted Shaw of all charges.

Its debate of 55 minutes in the jury room concluded 34 days of trial work.

Garrison left the prosecution's conduct in the trial to four assistants.

He appeared briefly, during the prosecution's summation of its case, to describe the Warren Commission's work as a fraud upon the public perpetrated by men in high places.

Shaw's conviction, he declared, was necessary to establish this fraud.

Unfortunately for his case, Garrison could not produce the type of witnesses likely to impress the jury as to their probity, nor could he destroy Shaw's testimony in his own defense.

At the outset of the incident, Garrison spoke widely about Shaw's complicity. He gave a number of TV appearances and indulged in an interview with Playboy magazine to strengthen his argument that the government, through the Warren Commission, was hiding the true culprits. At one point in his one-man debate on the subject, he accused the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) of staging the murder.

Two years ago we were spending a few days in New Orleans, arriving shortly after Shaw's arraignment.

In conversing with a taxi driver, knowledgeable in those things which makes New Orleans the magnet that it is, we asked what the local opinion was.

He commented that Garrison had cleaned up a number of backwater situations which others had winked at for years, but that retribution from those trampled toes could make itself felt come election time in the summer of '69.

The Shaw case, the cabbie deduced, could divert that political revenge if the trial came out as Garrison hoped.

For what it's worth, the Shaw case may not be leaving the halls of justice for some time to come.

The president of the American Bar Association is thinking of requesting his Louisiana members to go after Garrison's license to practice law.

Shaw, now bankrupted in fighting the conspiracy charge, indicates he will sue Garrison in damages for malicious prosecution.

And Garrison announced two days ago he will file perjury charges against Shaw, on the contention that he lied on the witness stand.

Garrison can always fall back on the old wheeze that it is the district attorney's sworn duty to pursue the ramifications of any case to its bitter end.

So it is.

It is also the prosecutor's obligation to watch over the rights of everyone, suspects included.

Our cabbie has the right of it.

-4 MAR 1969

Garrison, Jim
C.A. 4 - New Orleans

The Carnival Ought To Be Over

It was appropriate that the trial of Clay Shaw outlasted Mardi Gras in New Orleans this year. It had previously surpassed the records set by that city's glorious midwinter carnival for bombast and fantasy and it might as well have the longevity record, too. Like Mardi Gras, its ending was striking and abrupt, but the memory lingers on. District Attorney Jim Garrison, unable to withdraw from the dreamland in which he and his colleagues have wandered for two years, has now had the effrontery to charge Mr. Shaw with perjury.

Clay Shaw, of course, has been only incidental baggage on that trip through wonderland. District Attorney Jim Garrison tried to put the Warren Commission, not Clay Shaw, on trial in that New Orleans courtroom. And the charge was not a simple conspiracy among three men, two of them dead, to murder a President but a complex conspiracy involving the Nation's most respected men. The only real figure who had a major role in this bit of theater was Mr. Shaw. The others were right out of Alice or Damon Runyon—a book salesman who couldn't make up his mind about what he may or may not have heard, a tax accountant who believes he has been hypnotized into bankruptcy, a dope addict unable to separate his personal dreamland from reality, and a prosecutor who has been tagged by an irreverent press as the Jolly Green Giant.

All in all, the case of *Louisiana v. Clay Shaw* must be chalked up as one that started out as a figment of someone's imagination. It became real and took on a life of its own through a series of incredible investigative blunders. It forced those who believed in it to conclude that many distinguished men—Lyndon B. Johnson, Earl Warren, Richard Russell, J. Edgar Hoover and even Robert F. Kennedy—had engaged in the foulest kind of plot.

And it disappeared like a soap bubble when tested in a courtroom where hard facts displaced speculation.

Among all the statements that Mr. Garrison has made in the past two years, one stands out. Speaking to the jury last Saturday, he said, "You represent, in a sense, the hope of humanity against government power. You represent humanity, which yet may triumph if you will cause it to do so in the course of what you do." Humanity did triumph in the course of that jury's deliberations, although not in the way that Mr. Garrison sought. Twelve men demonstrated once again the soundness of the faith this Nation has always placed in trial by jury. They gave Mr. Shaw and the Nation a triumph of reality, reason and common sense and denied to Mr. Garrison a triumph that would have been based on fantasy, imagination and absurdity.

We would like to believe that the jury's quick and unanimous verdict will lay to rest all the tales and theories that surround the death of President Kennedy and the work of the Warren Commission. But to hold such a belief would be to indulge in fantasy as much as did those who prosecuted Mr. Shaw. Anyone who has believed in the existence of a conspiracy involving the Dallas police, the FBI, the CIA, the Secret Service, the Justice Department, the White House and the Warren Commission will have no difficulty expanding it to include the trial judge and the jury. Mr. Garrison, for example, cannot accept the truth when it is revealed to him by a jury of his peers. His attempt yesterday to reopen the matter and to persecute Mr. Shaw even more than he has already done is beyond contempt. The Louisiana courts should promptly dismiss the charges Mr. Garrison has brought and the proper State officials should take whatever steps are necessary to remove him from office.

C.I.A. - New Orleans

Garrison, J.W.

TULSA, OKLA.
TRIBUNE

E - 80,089

MAR 3 1969

A Legal Travesty

The United States government has been found not guilty in the assassination of President Kennedy. This was the unanimous verdict of a New Orleans jury in the murder conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw.

Shaw was only technically the defendant. District Attorney Jim Garrison was prosecuting the CIA, FBI, Johnson administration and the Warren Commission whom he considered the real culprits in preventing punishment of the "real killers."

During Shaw's ordeal, the prosecution

would go as long as a full day and never mention Shaw's name. In fact, the real conspiracy in New Orleans was concocted by Garrison, a showboat swashbuckler who rode to headline glory on the doubts and fears of the American people in the wake of the assassination.

Representative government is such that Garrison can only be punished by his constituency in New Orleans. He abused the law, persecuted as well as prosecuted those who bucked him and made a mockery out of the sacredness of justice. His sham trial has done incalculable damage to law enforcement.

2 MAR 1969

Garrison Flops on the Conspiracy Theory

Jim Garrison gave the power of paranoia a nice little workout over the last couple of years, but when the cards were finally called yesterday it took the jury a coincidental but significant 50-minute hour to acquit Clay Shaw of conspiracy to murder President Kennedy.

Surely there were moments during the five-week trial when the 12 men tried and true, listening to the procession of prosecution witnesses, must have felt like original spectators at Marat-Sade.

Thus, a "mystery witness" from New York who supposedly overheard Mr. Shaw talking conspiracy at a party turned out to be a man who once finger-printed his own daughter before allowing her into the house because his "enemies" had often impersonated his relatives in their efforts to destroy him.

One key witness recalled a "bull session" wherein Mr. Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald discussed plans for the assassination, but the recall had to be jogged out of him by hypnosis. And like that.

All of which was indeed a far cry from what Mr. Garrison, the erstwhile Jolly Green Giant from Gumboland, was promising on national television, in the pages of Playboy and in numerous background discussions with men of letters and otherwise, in his New Orleans digs.

It was Mr. Garrison's contention that he had "solved" the murder of the President. The solution, never fully spelled out, but mysteriously hinted at by the Giant, involved a C.I.A. cell made up largely of Cubans, a shooting gallery that featured "triangulation" of shots coming from different parts of Dealey Plaza including a manhole, and even an implication that Lyndon B. Johnson gave the nod to the operation.

Heady stuff indeed for a significant part of a nation that at the start of the Garrison investigation had already come to doubt the conclusions of the Warren Commission which put the sole blame for the assassination on Lee Harvey Oswald.

In fairness to Jim Garrison it must be noted that few who

spoke to him during the last two years doubted his sincerity. He apparently believed, to the point of obsession, that the Warren Commission report was a tissue of lies, a sophisticated cover story that had no relationship to what really went into the murder of the President.

Indeed, columnist Max Lerner spoke for many people recently when he noted that it took him weeks to shake off the Garrison spell after a long talk with the District Attorney in New Orleans.

Surrounded as he was by "assassin buffs" such as Mark Lane and Mort Sahl, the Jolly Green Giant was able to portray a conspiracy that for pure theater was virtually unparalleled. Or, in the lyrics of Cousin Joe, the Vieux Carré blues singer, Mr. Garrison had an "Elgin movement would make a rabbit hug a hound."

Yet the fabric he wove, like the suits they used to sell on Delancey Street, couldn't stand up in the sunlight. And this has been a grave disappointment not only to the buffs but perhaps to millions of Americans who be-

lieved that Mr. Garrison was on to something very big.

Of course, one does not have to disbelieve the Warren Commission. But the debacle in New Orleans has clearly dealt a significant blow to the conspiracy theory. Concomitantly it is likely that the Clay Shaw case has restored the credibility of the Warren Report in a manner as unforeseen by those who tried to stop the trial as it was unintended by the Jolly Green Giant.

This is not to suggest that the plot theorists will close up shop, for they are missionaries with all that the word implies in terms of tenacity. It is not too much to expect that the world will soon be treated to a revisionist treatise or two on the Clay Shaw trial if not on Mr. Garrison himself. Indeed, one young man was heard to surmise yesterday that it was "conceivable" that Jim Garrison was actually a C.I.A. agent since why else would he have put on such a shoddy case.

Is anybody interested in writing a book called "Catch-22"?

—SIDNEY E. ZION

P-Zion, Sidney

Garrison, Jim

CIA-4 - New Orleans

FEB 24 1969

P - Parks, Michael
Garrison, Jim
C.A. 4. New Orleans

Shaw Trial Leaves Unanswered Questions

Garrison Allows Many Previous Allegations To Go Unexplored

By MICHAEL PARKS

(Sunpapers Staff Correspondent)

New Orleans, Feb. 23—For two years, the New Orleans district attorney, Jim Garrison, has talked of his "solution" to the assassination of President Kennedy.

His version came in bits and pieces, but he promised to unravel the whole thing in court.

It would include, he said, a mind-boggling plot involving the Central Intelligence Agency, Dallas policemen, oil millionaires, the Minutemen, munitions exporters, White Russians, anti- and pro-Castro Cuban refugees, neo-Nazis, an international organization of homosexuals and much, much more.

Now Defense's Turn

But as the prosecution rested its case last week against Clay L. Shaw, the 55-year-old retired businessman accused of conspiring to murder the President, most of the ballyhooed elements were missing, and it is now the defense's turn before the jury.

Col. Pierre A. Finck, an Army pathologist upon whose study the Warren Commission based its conclusion that the President's fatal head shot came from the rear, will be the next witness tomorrow.

In two weeks of testimony, Mr. Garrison produced a series of more than 38 witnesses who linked Mr. Shaw with Lee Harvey Oswald and other alleged conspirators.

Second Set Of Witnesses

A second series of witnesses asserted that the presidential motorcade was caught in a crossfire in Dallas with the fatal bullet coming from the front.

But forgotten in this testimony was Mr. Garrison's frequently repeated pretrial assertion that Oswald never fired at the President at all.

The prosecution witnesses testified that they had heard shots come from the grass-covered hill ahead of the motorcade and up the street from the Texas

School Book Depository, where the Warren Commission said Oswald fired from.

But there was no testimony in support of Mr. Garrison's contention, repeated as late as the week before the trial began, that the President was actually caught in a crossfire of dum-dum bullets originating from the Book Depository building across the street, a storm-drain manhole in Dealey plaza and three spots along the grassy knoll.

There has been only a hint of anything like the 14-man commando team of assassins which Mr. Garrison says did it all.

The district attorney's aides reply that Mr. Garrison molded his case against Mr. Shaw as tightly, as compactly as possible.

Purposeful Limitation

"We purposely tried to limit what we had to prove. We brought into court only unchallengeable evidence and witnesses," a senior Garrison assistant said yesterday.

"A conservative case is easier to prove, easier for the jury to understand . . . and, in this case, was just meant to be the first in-court step against this conspiracy cartel."

In his lengthy, 3,700-word opening statement Mr. Garrison outlined his case against Mr. Shaw in detail, naming witnesses and citing dates.

Many Witnesses Not Called

But when the prosecution rested Thursday, many of the witnesses had not been called to testify and some of the other evidence had been left out, although the case had followed the major points of its announced outline.

Mr. Garrison said he would prove Oswald's pro-Castro activities here were only a front, but this was left to the jury's inference.

A travel agency that arranged a trip to Portland, Ore., for Mr. Shaw in November, 1963—allegedly as an alibi—was said to have also arranged Oswald's trip to Europe several years earlier, during which he defected to Russia; This connection was never established.

Frazier Testimony

Robert A. Frazier, an FBI ballistics expert and Warren Commission consultant, would testify to the effect that the President was killed in a cross-fire, Mr. Garrison declared.

But Mr. Frazier, of Hillcrest Heights, Md., told Garrison aides that his studies supported the commission's conclusion, and he was dismissed as a prosecution witness. He testified yesterday and Friday as a defense witness.

John B. Connally, Jr., the former Texas Governor who was wounded by the same fusillade of shots that killed the President, and his wife, another passenger in the presidential limousine, were subpoenaed as prosecution witnesses but never called. Governor Connally will testify for the defense this week.

The physician who treated the Governor's wounds was also subpoenaed and spoken of in the prosecution's opening statement as an expert able to say the President and Governor Connally could not have been wounded by the same bullet, as the Warren Commission concluded. He, too, was never called.

A movie of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder was shown, but a second movie Mr. Garrison told the jury about was not. Newspaper photographers who took pictures of the assassination were subpoenaed, but never called.

Photos Used

Mr. Garrison secured the rifle Oswald used and bullet fragments recovered after the assassination and other exhibits from the National Archives, but never brought them from Washington, instead using blow-ups of Warren Commission photographs of them.

An alleged trip to a college in Hammond, La., by one of the accused co-conspirators, the late David W. Ferrie, to establish an alibi was never mentioned after the opening statement.

A French quarter nightclub singer who said she saw Mr. Ferrie and Oswald together was subpoenaed but never called as a witness.

Deliberately Broad

James L. Alcock, a chief prosecutor in the case, explained that the "opening statement has to be broad—it must include everything you intend to introduce or think you may get into because you can't introduce things you haven't mentioned. . . .

"During the course of the case, any case, you necessarily make adjustments, reorganize your case. This is not unusual at all."

Even more interesting than items mentioned in the opening testament that never materialized is the long-list of passed-over charges that Mr. Garrison repeatedly said he would prove the first chance he got in court "beyond even an irrational, I'll-believe-the-Warren-Commission-to-the-death-because-I'm-just-gullible-and-naive doubt."

Among the missing Garrison assertion:

Missing Assertions

1. Oswald was a highly trained CIA agent. Mr. Garrison said he would refute CIA declarations that he was not and would establish that he was involved in a CIA-aided plot to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, which went astray and fastened upon President Kennedy.

2. An ex-CIA agent and courier, Gordon Novel, knows the whole story of the assassination and the CIA role. Governor James Rhodes of Ohio has refused to extradite him to New Orleans, however, saying burglarly charges against him here are only a ruse.

3. Foreign spies infiltrated the CIA apparatus in Dallas, Houston and New Orleans and confirmed the district attorney's version of the assassination from the original plot, to the 14-man commando team, to the conspiracy to keep it quiet.

4. The same Dallas post office box number was found in both Oswald's and Mr. Shaw's address books—and was actually a code for Jack Ruby's phone number.

5. Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who shot Oswald two days after the assassination, was supposed to have met with Oswald and Mr. Shaw at a Baton Rouge hotel for a pay-off before the assassination.

Continued

Another ride on the assassination merry-go-round

COUNTERPLOT, By Edward Jay Epstein. Viking. 192 pp. \$4.95.

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

At this writing, New Orleans District Attorney Earl- ing Carothers (Jim) Garrison, who stands six-foot-six and is known to friends as The Jolly Green Giant, has finally brought to trial a "suspect" in the alleged conspiracy to murder President Kennedy. The accused is a prominent New Orleans entrepreneur, Clay Shaw. He is said to be smoking a lot these days, and no wonder. For if Mr. Epstein's incisive study is right Mr. Shaw may be the victim of one of the great American legal frauds.

Sifted of its red herrings, bleached of shadowy New Orleans intrigue, Garrison's case is easily summed up. In late 1966 Mr. Garrison accompanied Senator Russell Long on a plane ride from New Orleans to New York. Senator Long being no slouch at conspiracy theories, they mused skeptically together about the Warren Report's "single-assassin" theory and the conversation inspired Garrison to go back and reopen his file on Lee Oswald's New Orleans activities. From that probe sprang a lot of theory and even more publicity, but only one arrest — Mr. Shaw's.

By Epstein's account the district attorney seems to have run up several blind alleys and indeed had almost called it quits when in February 1967 the New Orleans press broke the story to the world. Not long afterwards Garrison arrested Shaw and impounded many of his personal papers and effects — including a sinister-looking Mardi Gras costume and an address book with which Garrison can do more exercises in number mysticism than a medieval alchemist.

Mr. Epstein, while researching a piece for *The New Yorker* (where portions of this book appeared), grew skeptical when Garrison allowed him in violation of a court order to rifle the largely unexplored Shaw papers. Why, he wondered, would the D.A. "risk having his case thrown out of court on a technicality by letting outsiders go freely through the evidence"? Was it in hopes that free-lance sleuths, who had swarmed around Garrison in plenty, might find a damning clue?

Mr. Garrison needs clues, all right. For unless Mr. Clay Shaw is the shadowy "Clay Bertrand," who has never materialized, the case collapses. And the chief witness to that effect, a confidential informer named Perry Russo, did not say so in his initial deposition of 3,500 words. Not until Russo was hypnotized on the day after Shaw's arrest (March 2, 1967) did he mention Shaw or the alleged meeting at which "Bertrand," Oswald and another plotted to kill the 35th President. It was a very helpful hypnosis, to say the least:

A transcript of Russo's first hypnosis session, ... reveals that many of the details of Russo's story were developed under hypnosis ... Dr. Esmond Fatter ... told him to imagine a television screen in his mind ... "Look at the picture and tell us the story that you see." Russo talked about some of Ferrie's friends but said nothing about an assassination plot or conspiratorial meeting. ... Then Dr.

Fatter instructed Russo to let his "mind go completely blank" and again "notice the picture on the television screen." Dr. Fatter suggested, "There will be Bertrand, Ferrie and Oswald and they are going to discuss a very important matter and there is another man and girl there and they are talking about assassinating somebody. Look at it and describe it to me." The story that Russo then told is similar to the one he told in court about overhearing an assassination plot.

Edwin M. Yoder Jr. is the editorial page writer of the *Greensboro [N.C.] Daily News*.

If Garrison's case depends on coached witnesses, why has it come to trial? A technicality of law permitted a three-judge court to find "there was evidence that merited judgment" but in no sense did this finding suggest the legitimacy of the evidence.

It is now almost two years since Clay Shaw's arrest. As skeptical taunts arose, as the New Orleans spectacle came under attack, Garrison passionately defended himself, boldly evolving the theory that the government and the "establishment" press are out to foil him. He has outrageously traduced President Johnson as "the man who profited most from the murder." He has charged that the C.I.A. was "deeply involved in the assassination." He has cavalierly misrepresented the federal establishment's whole attitude towards certain assassination documents placed in the National Archives. By Mr. Epstein's count he has alleged that as many as 16 gunmen were operating that awful day in Dallas, one from a sewer manhole.

If the D.A. is caught up in Fu Manchu, he has also taken Antonioni's *Blow-Up* to heart as well: "Most of the assassins," writes Epstein, "were identified only as projections of connected dots in enlargements of photographs of trees and shubbery" — including one "assassin" who turned out to be a newsman who'd fainted.

Mr. Epstein's book is pitiless, devastating and, like his *Inquest*, scrupulously clinical. After reading it one feels the real mystery is not what happened in Dallas or New Orleans but what has happened inside the public mind to give Garrison an audience. Epstein, borrowing from Edward Shils, suggests that it has much to do with a profound fear of secrecy in the higher reaches of public life, ready to be tapped by a Garrison now as it was tapped in the early Fifties by a Senator Joe McCarthy.

To that astute speculation, I would add one other: that what has been missing all along in responsible probes of the assassination is the presence of a good historian or two, schooled in modes of disciplined inquiry at once more wide-ranging and less formally conclusive than that of lawyers. A historian, strategically placed on the Warren Commission, would certainly have recalled the suspicion of skulduggery in high places that lingered after Lincoln's assassination. And I suspect he would have been less likely than lawyers and statesmen to forget subtle factors of public skepticism that must be satisfied if a horrendous event is not to feed endless speculation and, in New Orleans, self-promoting demagoguery.

Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. - New Orleans
Soc. 4.01.2
Counterplot

Kennedy Foils CIA Invasion

BREZAUFTWITZ

The CIA deals in subversion of foreign countries to benefit the U.S. State Department. The first major CIA operation was plotted over Italian elections in 1948 at an informal gathering of the Brook Club in N.Y. James Forrestal got together with some of America's most prominent financiers, lawyers and businessmen to discuss ways of conducting invisible operations in peacetime.

Under Eisenhower the CIA grew in importance, especially after the successful Guatemala operation. General Charles Cabell worked directly under Allen Dulles to insure air cover for mercenaries who invaded the country disguised as insurgents

but who had been trained and equipped by the U.S. As the cold war faded, the CIA vanished from the public eye until U-2 demolished the 1960 summit conference. Soon after U-2, the CIA began secretly training Cuban exiles to overthrow the "Castro communista" government of Cuba.

Nixon favored the CIA plan so much that he let Kennedy adopt a more militant anticommunist pose toward "Cuban liberation" than he had. When Kennedy proposed an emigre invasion, Nixon worried that JFK might blow the cover. He sent General Charles Cabell, deputy CIA director, to brief Kennedy on CIA activities.

The briefing took place in flight between L.A. and San Diego as Kennedy campaigned. JFK was thinking about the next speech. He was not really interested in what General Cabell told him.

Nixon lost the election but the CIA-planned Cuban exile invasion was not cancelled. Kennedy was given no choice in the matter and by the time of his inauguration the exile brigade had nearly completed training. The invasion would be presented to the world as autonomous, whereas it was really a U.S.-armed band of mercenaries. Richard

Bissell, deputy CIA director in charge of plans, assured the President that a popular uprising inside Cuba would depose Castro as soon as the men hit the beaches. Kennedy agreed to let it go ahead so long as no American military personnel were directly involved. At the last minute, Kennedy cancelled the second air strike which General Cabell had planned.

Cabell was extremely agitated and he got Bissell to call Dean Rusk and plead for another air strike. Rusk could do nothing. He asked the deputy CIA director if he wanted to speak directly with the President, but General Cabell declined.

He fretted and was nervous until four in the morning. Then Cabell could stand it no longer. He drove over to Rusk's hotel; got the Secretary of State out of bed and begged him to restore the second air strike.

Rusk phoned JFK at Middleburg, Va. quite early that morning and let Cabell speak, but the reply was still no. The exile brigade was already going wiped out on the beaches and there was no uprising.

After the Bay of Pigs there was pressure to limit the CIA intelligence gathering. Cabell vigorously opposed this and he was replaced by General Sylvester Carter on January 31, 1962. General Cabell retired.

When schools reopened in September, 1962, student rioters at the U of Miss protested enrollment of James Meredith and many southerners were offended when Kennedy sent federal troops to the campus. The Cuban problem was partly resolved after the missile crisis and the Democrats won the election that November. After Governor Brown beat him in California, Richard Nixon said: "The last play, I leave you gentlemen now and you will now write it, You will interpret it. That's your right. But as I leave you, I want

you to know—just think how much you're going to be missing.

"You won't have Nixon to kick around any more, because, gentlemen, this is my last press conference and it will be one in which I have welcomed the opportunity to test wits with you. I have sometimes disagreed with you."

After Birmingham summer 1963 came the TFX scandal, the Bobby Baker scandal and the decision to dump LBJ in 1964. Then came the trip to Dallas, with Dean Rusk leading the cabinet off to Japan as the "diaparo."

The Connallys and the Kennedys got in the limousine at the airport and rode in the procession behind Dallas Police Chief Curry, who drove the lead car over an unusual and twisted route into a bottleneck between several public buildings. Vice President Johnson was in the fourth car and behind him rode Earle Cabell, Mayor of Dallas.

Mayor Cabell is the brother of General Cabell, the deposed deputy CIA director. There is no evidence to connect General Cabell with the events of November 22, 1963 because he drops out of sight in January 1962. It would be nice to know more about him.

Nixon, Richard

CIA-4-New Orleans

CIA-4-026-2

ANDERSON, S.C.
INDEPENDENT

M - 52,670
S - 52,087

FEB 18 1969

C.I.A. - New Orleans
Sec. 4.01.2 Farewell
America

Conspiratorial Theory: Some People Will Believe Just About Anything

The conspiratorial theory of history—the strange but powerful notion that bad things happen only because of the machinations of wicked men—has a tenacious hold on the minds of some people.

Neither evidence nor logic can loosen its grip, and it is not only weak or ignorant minds to which its malevolent poison appeals.

Presumably intelligent men, educated and able to function quite well in their own professions and environments, become impervious to facts and unable to function rationally when their own mentalities are pervaded by this paranoiac outlook.

We don't know why this is so. Complicated reasons having to do with early childhood experiences, we suppose.

But there it is, and there is the book, "Farewell America" (French title: "L'Amerique Brule," or America Burns), the latest in the mounting pile of tomes devoted to proving that President Kennedy was not, as the Warren Commission concluded, assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone, but that this foul deed was actually perpetrated by a conspiracy concocted by the American "power structure."

The book, written by several hands—"a group of European and American researchers"—under a pseudonym, has been spreading like wildfire in Western Europe since last summer, and now it is reportedly about to cross the Atlantic.

Most of the book recounts the way in which President Kennedy supposedly incurred the hatred of the most powerful elements of American society—Texas oil men, big businessmen, the federal bureaucracy, top brass in the military, the underworld and especially the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Several dozen prominent persons participated in the conspiracy itself,

the book alleges; many more, including the FBI, knew of the assassination before it happened; others, including the CIA, participated in the vast cover-up which continues today.

The crime was supposedly ordered by a "Committee" of well-known Texans and Louisianans and carried out by a band of professionals directly aided by the Dallas police.

Now to believe all this one would have to believe, in the first instance, that such a conspiracy could occur, but in the second, that—notwithstanding the several dozens of individuals involved, many of them talkative types—not one of them would have breathed a word to a soul in more than five years.

One would have to believe that then-Attorney General Robert Kennedy, one of the most powerful intellects in Washington, could have been kept in ignorance of this vast plot by J. Edgar Hoover, whose FBI is under the Department of Justice. One would have to believe that J. Edgar Hoover would have kept him in ignorance.

And one would have to believe further that Robert Kennedy, with his fierce and legendary devotion to his own brother, would not have scoured and scourged the earth for his brother's assassins if he had any reason to believe that a conspiracy might have existed.

For evidence, the book offers only assertions; for facts, only hallucinations.

We think that anyone who would believe this malicious garbage would believe anything, or—and it is saying much the same thing—would believe nothing. We regret to say that some people will and do.

TRIALS

More than a Man in the Dock

For two headline-filled years, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison has made it clear that his assassination-conspiracy case against Businessman Clay Shaw involves another, unnamed defendant: the Warren Commission. To prove his contention that Shaw and others had been part of a plot to shoot President Kennedy, Garrison needed to disprove the commission's findings that Lee Harvey Oswald had acted "alone and unassisted" on November 22, 1963. He also hinted often that elements of the Federal Government itself—particularly the CIA—were somehow involved in the assassination. Last week, as testimony in the case finally started, Garrison won the right to put on trial both of his defendants—the named and the unnamed.

The breakthrough for Garrison came in what will probably be one of his few courtroom appearances, since he leaves most trial work to assistants. While the jury and two alternates were being chosen (an all-male group with eleven whites, three Negroes, only two college graduates among them), Garrison entered the Orleans Parish Criminal courtroom just once, and then only as a spectator. With the jury finally sworn in, Garrison wanted to make certain that the trial started off with all the scope and drama that he deems appropriate. He went to the front of the dimly lit, 38-ft.-high courtroom, drew himself up to all of his 6-ft. 6-in. height and confidently intoned a 42-minute opening statement.

Feel for Pageantry. "We will later offer evidence concerning the assassination in Dealey Plaza in Dallas," said Garrison, "because it confirms the existence of a conspiracy and because it confirms the significance and relevance of the planning which occurred in New Orleans." Defense Attorney F. Irvin Dymond immediately objected that "the actual assassination has no place in this case." He was quickly overruled by Judge Edward Haggerty, a raspy-voiced jurist who has displayed as much feel for sweep and pageantry as Garrison; he had introduced the jurors to the press by parading them around a motel swimming pool. Said Haggerty: "I can't tell the state how to run its case, if they want to overprove it."

The only Garrison eyewitness who bore any relevance to a conspiracy was Perry Russo, who is an insurance agent. In a preliminary hearing, Russo claimed to have overheard Shaw, who is the retired managing director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart—and was named the Outstanding Citizen of New Orleans in 1965—discussing the assassination with Oswald and the late David Ferrie, a former airline pilot who is also accused in Garrison's case. As a star witness, Russo left something to be desired: he did not remember some of the most incriminating details until after he had been hypnotized



CHARLES SPIESEL

Trying some unnamed defendants too.

and shot with truth serum by Garrison's investigators.

Arresting Testimony. Suddenly, the state had a "mystery witness." He was Charles Spiesel, a New York tax accountant who told of sitting around a kitchen table at a French Quarter apartment in June 1963 and listening to a group of men, including Shaw and Ferrie, talk of shooting Kennedy. Shaw, said Spiesel, "seemed to be amused at the conversation" and at one point speculated that "somebody could probably fly him [the killer] out." It was arresting testimony—or at least it would have been if Spiesel, in more than two hours of withering cross-examination, had not revealed a few erratic episodes in his own past.

They included the filing of lawsuits against the city of New York, a psychiatrist, the Pinkerton detective agency and several policemen for putting him under "hypnotic" spells. In one suit, Spiesel said this harassment had caused him to sell a business under duress and prevented him from engaging in normal sexual relations. At the defense's request, Spiesel led the jury, judge, defendant, attorneys and a mob of 350 newsmen and spectators on a hunt for the apartment where he alleged that he met Shaw. After examining two buildings, he testified in court that one "was similar if not the same."

The state's most convincing performance was an attempt to place Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald together in the small town of Clinton, La. (pop. 1,568) in late August or early September, 1963. Employees of the East Louisiana State Hospital testified that Oswald tried to get a job there. Presumably to better his chances, according to the town registrar, he tried to register as a voter in Clinton, which was then the center of

a Negro voting-registration drive. Both Town Marshal John Manchester and Corrie Collins, a Negro who was leading the voter drive, testified that they had seen Oswald in a Cadillac limousine that also carried Shaw and Ferrie. Their neatly corroborative testimony was in absolute conflict with the defense contention that Shaw "never knew nor laid eyes on" either Oswald or Ferrie. It also seems to have cleared some common ground for two men who had little in common in 1963: Marshal Manchester and ex-Civil Rights Leader Collins drove off from court together.

Show Goes On. Still, the evidence from Clinton hardly proves the existence of a conspiracy. Garrison promised to back up his contention that Shaw was part of a plot with "documentary and photographic" evidence—plus testimony from witnesses to the assassination, possibly including Texas' ex-Governor John Connally, who was wounded in the gunfire that killed Kennedy. That kind of drama is precisely what the defense—which needs only to raise doubt about a single man's participation in a plot—tried unsuccessfully to avoid. It may also be what the jury is most interested in hearing. At any rate, as Garrison's show got on, Clay Shaw, chain-smoking and intently taking notes, studied the proceedings with the gaze of a man who has not yet figured out what has happened to him.

Garrison, Jim

Spiesel, Charles

C.I.A. - New Orleans

Shaw Jury To Weigh 2d Plot--An Alleged Bid To Hide 1st

U.S., FBI, CIA, Warren Panel Are Unofficial Defendants

By MICHAEL PARKS
(Sun Staff Correspondent)

New Orleans, Feb. 9—The jury considering the conspiracy charges against Clay L. Shaw, the retired businessman accused of plotting to murder President Kennedy, is getting a second conspiracy to resolve—the prosecution's allegations of attempts to cover up the first.

The defendants in this second unofficial case, which may affect the verdict in the first, are the FBI, the CIA, the Warren Commission, the eastern establishment, former President Johnson and the federal government as a whole.

Repeated Allegations

In his opening statement last week, Jim Garrison, the district attorney, implicitly repeated his earlier allegations that the federal government has hindered his investigation at almost every turn.

The implication was clear: Where there is smoke, there is fire.

Or, as a Garrison assistant put it today: "Why is the federal government so anxious that this case not be given a full and open examination? Their very opposition is extremely suggestive."

The standard reply has been that the assassination findings of

the special presidential commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, are conclusive and that the Shaw trial here is little more than a legal circus.

But the prosecution has been sowing the nagging question of federal opposition and the motive for it in the jurors' mind at every opportunity.

It started during the selection of jurors, when prospective members of the 12-man panel were asked whether they had any opinions on whether the federal government should release 69 X-rays and photographs taken at President Kennedy's autopsy.

Three of those eventually chosen said they believed they should be released; one was very adamant about it.

While questioning eight witnesses who testified last week that they had seen Lee Harvey Oswald, Mr. Shaw or another of the alleged co-conspirators in Clinton or Jackson, La., three months before the assassination, the prosecution asked each whether he was ever questioned by the FBI about this.

FBI Actions

All but one said no. This one said he volunteered the information to the FBI shortly after the assassination but never heard from them again.

One of the witnesses told of the "mysterious" disappearance of a job application by Oswald from the personnel files of a state hospital in Jackson, but she admitted that old applications are often weeded out.

James L. Alcock, the chief prosecutor, observed last week

that "as far as can be determined, the FBI never looked into Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Clinton and Jackson."

The second conspiracy theme became even more involved with the testimony of Charles I. Spiesel, a 50-year-old New York tax accountant who says he believes he has been followed and hypnotized by Communist spies off and on for 20 years.

Mr. Spiesel, who believes himself the victim of a conspiracy that has forced him out of business and led him into "simply incredible situations," testified that he attended a party given by Mr. Shaw at which the "need for" President Kennedy's assassination and methods to accomplish it were discussed.

Mr. Spiesel, pictured as extremely paranoid during cross examination, went on to say that he is now "being tailed and is probably in danger" because of his testimony here.

A similar theme is expected to run through the testimony of Perry Raymond Russo, another key prosecution witness, scheduled to testify tomorrow.

Mr. Russo, a boyish-faced insurance salesman-cab driver-encyclopedia salesman, testified at a preliminary hearing two years ago that it took "several sessions of hypnosis and sodium pentothal, the so-called truth serum, to focus his recollection upon a party he attended where Mr. Shaw, Oswald and others purportedly worked out detailed plans to assassinate the President.

It seems, Mr. Russo said, that memories of this party had been "mysteriously buried deep in my subconscious."

The prosecution has referred several times to the mysterious death of one of the alleged co-conspirators, David W. Ferrie, 43, a local pilot who died two years ago in the midst of Mr. Garrison's investigation. The district attorney called it suicide; the coroner attributed it to natural causes—a burst blood vessel.

The prosecution has also noted the long list now totaling more than 50 of other mysterious and not-so-mysterious deaths of persons connected with the assassination and the Garrison investigation.

A hearing is scheduled in the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions Friday on Mr. Garrison's continuing attempts

to secure the autopsy photographs and X-rays and other exhibits sealed in the national archives for the case.

He wants them to prove his contention that the President was killed in a crossfire from high-powered rifles and not by Oswald acting alone.

If his request is not approved, an aide said last week, Mr. Garrison plans to make federal opposition an even more important element in his case against Mr. Shaw.

Always lurking in the background is Mr. Garrison's implied threat to prove his charges that President Kennedy was killed by assassins trained by the CIA and originally ordered to murder Cuban Premier Fidel Castro until something went haywire.

This continual second-conspiracy counterpoint, almost impossible to disprove, has made the defense edgy.

"Any hint of a government cover-up," concedes F. Irvin Dymond, the chief defense counsel, "lends credibility that their case wouldn't have otherwise."

P. Waldron, Martin
Garrison, Tim
C.A. 4 - New Orleans
Original under
Waldron

Garrison Tells Shaw Jury He Will Prove Plot in Kennedy's Death, With Fatal Shot Fired From Front

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6—District Attorney Jim Garrison said today that he would present documentary and eye-witness evidence that President Kennedy's assassination was plotted in New Orleans in the summer of 1963 by Clay L. Shaw and others, including Lee Oswald and David W. Ferrie.

In an opening statement outlining the state's case against Mr. Shaw, Mr. Garrison said that the murder had been planned at two parties, one in the Vieux Carré, or French Quarter, District of New Orleans, the other at Mr. Ferrie's home. He said the evidence would show that the President had been shot from the front, as well as from the back and that a bullet from the front had been the fatal one.

Mr. Shaw, a retired businessman-turned-playwright, pleaded not guilty to the conspiracy charge.

The 200 spectators crowded into the small Criminal District Court room leaned forward to hear Mr. Garrison's words as he gave the first official outline of his theory that the murder had resulted from a conspiracy and that the commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, which investigated the assassination, had deliberately covered up the evidence.

No Conspiracy Found

The Warren Commission reported that after studying interviews with 25,000 witnesses, it found no evidence of a conspiracy and that all indications were that Oswald, an emotionally disturbed ex-marine, acting alone, had slain President Kennedy with two shots from the rear. The report said that Oswald's purpose was to achieve notoriety.

Mr. Garrison said he would disprove this.

"The state will establish that on Nov. 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy and Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the same limousine, were wounded as a result of gunshots fired by different guns at different locations," he said.

The prosecutor's contention that he would destroy the official theory of the assassination brought a protest from F. Irvin Dymond, leader of Mr. Shaw's panel of attorneys.

But Judge Edward A. Hagerty Jr. disallowed Mr. Dymond's objection that the judge had made it clear during the questioning of prospective jurors that the Warren Commission report would not be in issue in the case.

"I can't help it if the state wants to overprove its case," the judge said.

In addition to witnesses who would testify that Mr. Shaw, Mr. Ferrie, a one-time airline pilot, and Oswald had planned the murder in front of partygoers, Mr. Garrison said he would bring forward other witnesses who had seen Mr. Shaw in the company of Oswald in several parts of Louisiana.

Key Witness Identified

Mr. Garrison said one of his main witnesses would be Perry Raymond Russo, a 27-year-old former life insurance salesman, who has testified that he was present at an assassination planning session at Mr. Ferrie's apartment in September of 1963.

In his opening statement for the defense, Mr. Dymond denounced Mr. Russo as a "liar."

"Our intention is to prove to you that not only did Clay L. Shaw not conspire with Lee Harvey Oswald or David W. Ferrie to kill President Kennedy, he never laid eyes on either one of these individuals," Mr. Dymond told the jury.

"We will prove that the man who said this is a liar, Perry Raymond Russo, a notoriety-seeking liar whose name does not deserve to be mentioned in the same sentences as honesty and integrity."

The first witness called by the state was a short, baldish barber from Jackson, La., 120 miles north of New Orleans.

The barber, Edwin Lee McGee, said he gave Oswald a haircut in late August or early September of 1963 in Jackson and that he had told Oswald, who was seeking a job, that he might get one at the East Louisiana State Hospital.

Mr. Garrison had said in the opening statement that the state would prove that Oswald had tried to register to vote in the parish because he thought it would help him get a job at the hospital, and that witnesses would testify that Mr. Shaw had driven Oswald to the area to register.

Mr. McGee said that Oswald was traveling in a "very old, maybe dark green" automobile the day he got the haircut. There was a woman in the front with him and a baseline on the back seat, he said.

The Oswalds had one small child in September of 1963. But the Warren Commission said that neither Oswald nor his wife, Marina, could drive.

2d Witness Testifies

A former State Representative, Reeves Morgan, the second witness, testified that Oswald, as a result of his visit to Mr. McGee's shop, had asked his help in getting a job at the hospital.

Town Marshall John Manchester of Clinton, La., the parish seat, testified that he had seen Mr. Shaw seated in a black Cadillac near the voter registration office in late August or early September, 1963, and that he had "checked out" the automobile because "outside agitators" had been coming into Clinton to assist in a voter registration drive by Negroes.

Marshall Manchester identified Mr. Shaw as the man in the driver's seat and said that Mr. Shaw had identified himself as an official of the New Orleans Trade Mart.

Mr. Manchester said he did not get a close look at the passenger in the car.

A voter registrar, Henry Earle Palmer, said he had seen Oswald standing in a long line of Negroes waiting to register. He said he had noticed the black Cadillac and that he had been able to identify the passenger as Mr. Ferrie. The driver had broad shoulders and hair like Mr. Shaw's, Mr. Palmer said. He said he was unable to identify Mr. Shaw as the driver.

Belli in Courtroom

When the 6-foot-6-inch, 270-pound Mr. Garrison, wearing a dark blue suit with a vest, rose to deliver his 4,000-word opening statement in a hollow tone, his audience included Melvin M. Belli. Mr. Belli, the silver-haired San Francisco lawyer, had defended Jack Ruby in the trial in which Ruby was sentenced to death for murdering Oswald.

Next to Mr. Belli was Mark Lane, the New York author and attorney, who was among the first to decry the Warren Commission's report. Mr. Lane has acted as an unofficial adviser to Mr. Garrison.

The spectators were generally well-dressed. The women wore hats and gloves, the men suits and ties. Mr. Shaw had on a gray suit with a striped tie.

During Mr. Garrison's statement, the defendant peered at a spot somewhere over the district attorney's head. Mr. Garrison read slowly before a microphone.

He explained that under Louisiana law the state could not deviate from the case as outlined in the opening statement.

Although much of the statement had not been made publicly previously, little in it was new.

'No Bombshells'

"There were no bombshells," one defense attorney said.

The decision by Mr. Garrison and his advisers not to attempt to ascribe a motive for the alleged conspiracy was a surprise. At almost every opportunity for 18 months, Mr. Garrison said that the murder had been ordered by the "paramilitary right" and munitions makers and had been carried out by members or former members of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"It is the position of the state of Louisiana that, regardless of the power which might bring about the execution of a President of the United States, whether it be initiated by a small group of the highest possible force, neither the planning of his murder nor any part of it will be regarded in Louisiana as being above the law," he said.

Mr. Garrison paused after "by a small group" and raised his voice when he said "on the highest possible force."

Previously, Mr. Garrison charged that former President Lyndon B. Johnson had helped cover up evidence of a conspiracy.

"The evidence will further show that in June, 1963, the defendant, Clay Shaw, was present at a party given in an apartment in the French Quarter of this city," Mr. Garrison said.

"Among the guests at the party was David Ferrie, a man known as an accomplished airplane pilot. During the course of the party the conversation among a small group of those present turned to President John F. Kennedy. The comment was made that President Kennedy should be killed and that the job could best be done by a rifle.

"At this point, the defendant, Clay Shaw, suggested that

Continued

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Garrison, Tim

Callahan New Orleans

Garrison: Moment Of Truth

Barring some unforeseen developments, of which there have already been far too many, the Clay Shaw trial will get underway soon in New Orleans. It is hoped that at long last the conspiracy theories of District Attorney Jim Garrison will be thoroughly and conclusively tested.

Shaw is charged with criminal conspiracy, not actually taking part in the death of President Kennedy. He has denied knowing Lee Harvey Oswald or the late David Ferrie, with whom he is supposed to have plotted. If nine of the twelve jurors find Shaw guilty, he could get one to 20 years at hard labor.

Selecting a jury was predictably difficult, given the nature of the trial and the long-winded discussion of the case in public by the flamboyant Mr. Garrison. Jurors have been excused on the grounds that they had fixed opinions and because the expected lengthy trial would cause them financial hardship. The moment of truth is at hand, however, with the final juror selections near.

Central to Garrison's case, in addition to the alleged Shaw-Ferrie-Oswald conspiracy, is his charge that as many as 14 assassins, firing from entrenched positions in Dallas' Dealey Plaza, killed President Kennedy. Further, that the identity of the killers are known to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

Just what part of this latter charge will play, if any, in the Shaw trial remains to be seen. It may be that Garrison's man in court, Assistant District Attorney James Alcock will stick to the specifics of conspiracy. Garrison is expected to make only a brief appearance.

The witnesses summoned for the

prosecution are Perry Raymond Russo, the man who blew the whistle on the reputed conspirators; Gov. and Mrs. John Connally of Texas. (Connally was wounded in the Dallas shooting); the physician who treated Connally; photographers, an FBI firearms expert, and two Dallas patrolmen who were part of Kennedy's motorcycle escort.

For the defense, much is riding on the testimony of Mrs. Harold McMaines of Des Moines, Iowa, the former Sandra Moffett of New Orleans. According to the state's star witness, Perry Russo, she attended the party at which the assassination conspiracy took place, escorted by Clay Shaw. She has denied attending such a party and defense counsel has boasted she will "tear Russo's testimony to shreds."

After tedious months of delays, questionable tactics by the prosecution insofar as seeming to "try" Shaw in the press, and endless speculation, the nation can be grateful that at last the truth will out. Does Garrison have something or has he climbed out on a very long limb?

Justice is slow, often too slow. It is gratifying that Garrison and the accused, the former managing director of the International Trade Mart, will finally have their day in court.

5 FEB 1969

P-Johnson, Haynes
C.A.U. - New Orleans
Garrison, Jim
Shaw, Clay

NEW ORLEANS BORED

Shaw Trial an Anticlimax

By HAYNES JOHNSON

Star Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS — Clay Shaw sits in front of the mahogany bench, gazing at the parade of people who saunter past him to take their place briefly on the witness stand, and then pass on, dismissed as potential jurors.

From time to time, he leans back, lights a cigarette, twirls his horn-rimmed glasses and stares at the large courtroom windows with the drawn blinds. If you didn't know better you would think he was indifferent to being charged with conspiring to kill a president.

Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr., a patient man with iron-gray hair and a ruddy Irish face, proceeds with his business, hour after hour, day after day, never losing his cool composure.

"Do you know any reason that will prevent you from being a fair and impartial juror?" he asks, again and again, to the faceless procession seated to his right.

And over and over he hears the same response, "I have a fixed opinion." Then he calls out the next number and another prospective juror marches forward.

It has been going on this way for two weeks now. More than 1,100 persons, whites and Negroes, young and old, men and women, have trooped through the small second-story courtroom of the criminal courts building. Today, only one person — the last alternate — remained to be chosen before the formal testimony can begin and the John F. Kennedy conspiracy trial is finally under way.

2 Years Since Announcement

In one way, it is all anticlimactic now. Two years have passed since Jim Garrison, the theatrical New Orleans district attorney, announced dramatically that he had "solved" the Kennedy assassination.

Then, the press of the world flocked to New Orleans, clamoring for the next sensation.

A host of characters figured in the headlines—David Ferrie, the tormented former pilot who quoted Socrates and died mysteriously as Garrison's investi-

gation began; Guy F. Banister, the militant anti-Communist private detective who supposedly maintained an arms cache in his office and has also died; the anonymous Cubans being trained for the Bay of Pigs; the equally anonymous Central Intelligence Agency men who outfitted them; Perry Russo, Dean Andrews, Gordon Novel, Alvin Beaubouef, and others.

Nearly All Forgotten

Nearly all have been forgotten by the public now. Indeed, New Orleans itself seems bored by the interminable preliminaries of Garrison's vaunted investigation. It is not a topic of conversation; it is not a top newspaper headline; it is not even a lead item on television (the principal news here concerns a school book censorship controversy in Jefferson Parish).

New Orleans, on the eve of Mardi Gras, is going its own casual and lusty way.

And Americans in general, who love a conspiracy, seem to have lost their interest in the New Orleans investigation.

At this moment, they even have a second Kennedy assassination trial to contend with, if they care to do so. They don't seem to be concerned with either.

Yet it is not too much to suggest that a great deal is on trial here in New Orleans.

Trial by Publicity

Jim Garrison's case so far has been largely a trial by publicity. He has used the press to indict a presidential commission charged formally with investigating the circumstances of John F. Kennedy's murder in Dallas. He has fed on fears of conspiracies operating with the highest levels of the American government.

He has accused persons now dead of the most monstrous crimes. He has arrested a respected businessman of his own city as the mastermind of a conspiracy to kill the president.

He has, as a result, raised questions about the length of time it takes to bring a major case to trial.

Not a "Shadow of Truth"

Not the least of these concerns involves the position of the defendant, Clay Shaw. As he himself put it in an interview earlier this week with Michael Parks of the Baltimore Sun:

"There isn't even a shadow of truth in the charges against me. But I'll never be able to prove that to the world.

"Even if I'm acquitted, I'll always be the man accused, as the newspaper puts it every day, of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate the president."

He went on to say, "I feel that it's the 'Book of Job,' 'Alice in Wonderland' and 'Through the Looking Glass,' Kafka's 'The Trial' and Gogol all come to life at once."

Frustrating Task

In referring to the press, Shaw put his finger on the present problem in moving the case to trial. It has been a frustrating task to find anyone who does not have a firm opinion on the case.

As one man said yesterday in answer to Judge Haggerty's question about his ability to remain impartial, "As far as my opinion on Mr. Shaw goes, no. As far as the publicity surrounding the case, I can't help but have some opinions."

Another responded:

"Due the great deal of publicity, your honor, I'm afraid I do have feelings."

Both were immediately excused.

At one point yesterday afternoon, it appeared as though the problem had been solved.

Ulysses Simpson, 48, a Negro postal employe with five children who works at night and who, by his testimony, seldom reads or watches television, said he had no fixed opinions. He did say, in response to questioning, that he thought he might have seen Jim Garrison giving his views on the case on a Johnny Carson television program.

"I remember something about that, but I think I went to sleep," he remarked.

He, too, eventually was excused.

The judge is trying again today with another large group of potential jurors. One of them, not today, then tomorrow or the day after, will finally complete the panel and the trial will begin.

There is only one final, disturbing thought. After all this time and speculation, many Americans will never know what to believe is the truth about the assassination of the 35th President of the United States.

Garrison, Jim
C.A.A. - New Orleans

JFK Assassination

To ward off a possible court order releasing pictures and x-rays of President Kennedy's body to District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans, the Justice Department has published a report by a panel of four doctors, whom it commissioned a year ago to make a fresh examination of the photographic material and the clothing deposited in the National Archives by the Kennedy family. The Warren Commission did not examine the pictures and x-rays, relying instead on the testimony of the official doctors who performed the autopsy. Not surprisingly, the new panel found that the autopsy doctors committed no elementary errors in locating the President's wounds, and told no lies. The President, it is now confirmed, received two bullets, one at the base of the neck, the other in the head, both fired from behind and above. Taken together with other evidence concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, this conclusion in turn confirmed the Warren Commission's finding that Oswald shot at the President, and that he found his mark. What remains no better established than it was before is that *only* Oswald, Oswald *alone*, did all the shooting.

The possibility of a second assassin is just that; but it is not excluded by the Warren Commission's report, nor by the conclusions of the new panel of doctors. The possibility arises from the fact that Governor Connally was also wounded. The Warren Commission decided that he was hit by the same bullet that inflicted the President's neck wound, and that the bullet in question was one found at Parkland Hospital. But the proof that the Parkland Hospital bullet had ever been in Governor Connally is weak, and its condition was such—it was virtually whole—as to raise very grave doubts that it could have caused the bone wound that Governor Connally suffered. And if this bullet did not hit both the President and the Governor, then three shots found their marks, and they must have been fired in a sequence for which Oswald, by the Warren Commission's own calculations, could scarcely have had the time. Hence the possibility of an accomplice.

These are the nature and the sources of legitimate doubts that linger, and that are not dispelled by the doctors' report now released. There is a chance, if a slim one, that the trial of Clay Shaw, which has begun in New Orleans, may throw some light on the problem. The autopsy pictures and x-rays do not solve it.

Evergreen Review
January 1969

Garrison, Jim
P-Flammonde, Paris
C.I.A. 4-New Orleans
C.I.A. 104 Woody Williams
C.I.A. 4.01 Permindex
C.I.A. 4-Cuba

Why President Kennedy Was Killed

by Paris Flammonde

Orig.
under
Flammonde

Has Jim Garrison really found the answer to the murder mystery of the century? Here is his charge—a conspiracy involving the CIA, renegade neo-Nazi Minutemen and anti-Castro Cuban exiles.

THERE WAS A new threat of international peace in the air this week, the kind of threat that leaves the sophisticates smirking and the rest of us dumbfounded," wrote the astute geopolitical climatologist Max Frankel in *The New York Times* on June 16, 1963. He might even have added "prevailing storm clouds appear to be dissipating, fairer conditions anticipated."

The cause of this warm breeze across the frozen countenance of the cold war was John F. Kennedy. Or, more specifically, his stirring address to a deeply moved audience at the American University, in Washington, D.C. on June 10, when he said:

Both the United States and its allies, and the Soviet Union and its allies, have a mutually deep interest in a just and genuine peace and in halting the arms race. Agreements to this end are in the interests of the Soviet Union as well as ours—and even the most hostile nations can be relied on to accept and keep those treaty obligations and only those treaty obligations which are in their own interest.

So let us not be blind to our differences, but let us also direct attention to our common interests and the means by which these differences can be re-

solved. And if we cannot end our differences, at least we can help make the world safe for diversity. For, in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal.

John Kennedy concluded his vivid oration on the new American foreign policy—no, his elucidation of a fresh political philosophy—saying:

We are not helpless before that task or hopeless of its success. Confident and unafraid we labor on—not toward a strategy of annihilation, but toward a strategy of peace.

The statement was hailed in Britain and other countries. Russia seemed hesitantly receptive for the first forty-eight hours and, in *The New York Times* of June 13, Seymour Topping reported from the Soviet capital: "*Izvestia* published tonight the text of President Kennedy's speech . . . the decision to make the speech available to the Soviet people . . . was interpreted here as an indication that the speech made a favorable impression on the Kremlin."

On the day Topping's dispatch was printed in New York, another

highly indicative story appeared. It told of "ten Cuban exiles returning from a raid on their homeland" who were picked up by United States authorities.

And the response in the U.S.S.R. grew even more positive.

"For the first time in the 20 years of the cold war," said a Russian journal, "a President of the United States publicly has come out for the need of a basic reevaluation of Soviet-American relations and recognized to a certain extent the need for peaceful coexistence."¹

"We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal," had said John Kennedy.

One hundred and sixty-five days later the young President's mortality was burned across the brilliant air of Dallas. His skull was sharded by a fusillade of fury, and fragments fell to stain the very nature of the land he loved.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison believes that Kennedy's American University address, which, along with the Nu-

¹ *The New York Times*, June 13, 1963.

TRIALS

Sideshow in New Orleans

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison withdrew a last-minute motion for a postponement and went ahead last week with the trial of Businessman Clay Shaw on charges of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy. Despite the sideshow atmosphere surrounding the case, it could not be ignored. What is really on trial is the Warren Commission Report and its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald alone was responsible for the assassination. Any real evidence that Garrison produces to the contrary could shake confidence in the officially accepted version of the Kennedy assassination.

So far, the evidence is as insubstantial as a Louisiana bog. Even so, Garrison is not trying to prove that Shaw murdered the President. In order to establish his case under Louisiana's conspiracy statute, which carries a one-to-20-year sentence, Garrison needs only to show that Shaw joined in a plot to murder Kennedy and that at least one of the plotters took a concrete step toward carrying out the plan. Moreover, state law provides that a majority of nine jurors can convict Shaw; a unanimous vote by all twelve jurors is unnecessary.

Six Acts. As the examination of potential jurors began last week, Garrison Aide James Alcock said that the state would prove that six overt acts took place in the autumn of 1963. He described one of the acts as a meeting in a Baton Rouge hotel, at which Shaw gave money to both Oswald and Jack Ruby, who Garrison believes was in on the plot. Another alleged meeting was between Shaw, Oswald, and a former pilot named David Ferrie (who died in 1967) in Ferrie's New Orleans apartment. Insurance Salesman Perry Raymond Russo, 26, a key prosecution witness, claims to have heard the three men planning the assassination during that meeting.

Garrison, nicknamed the "Jolly Green Giant" not only for his size but also for his erratic behavior, has tried to foster the belief that he has something up his sleeve besides Russo's testimony. He has hinted that Shaw, former head of New Orleans' International Trade Mart and the city's outstanding citizen in 1965, operated under the alias "Clay Bertrand," a familiar name among the city's homosexuals. Garrison has intimated that the C.I.A. was behind the conspiracy—and that Lyndon Johnson was at least aware of the plot.

Different Directions. Before the start of the trial, Garrison sought to subpoena 69 photos and X rays from President Kennedy's autopsy. District of Columbia Judge Charles Halleck ruled that Garrison could not have the material unless he could present other evidence for his theory that the President was

shot at from different directions, and by more than one sniper. The prosecution has also issued subpoenas for such Warren Commission exhibits as Oswald's rifle and Kennedy's clothing—but is unlikely to get them. They have been withheld by presidential order.

After years of circus tactics, he is obviously the main character in the courtroom drama, but Garrison appeared on the stage only briefly in the first week. He sauntered into the courtroom one afternoon, sat down at the prosecution table, then walked out 18 minutes later without having said a word. Garrison,



SHAW LEAVING COURTHOUSE
Evidence as mushy as a bog.

who has kept out of sight for weeks, has rarely tried a case himself as D.A. Chances are that whatever he has up his sleeve, he will leave the courtroom work to the cool, capable Alcock.

CIA. 11.01 Dulles, Allen
CIA. 4 - New Orleans
SEC 4.012 Craft of
Intelligence

Dulles Rites Tomorrow

Services for Allen Dulles, 75, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency who died Wednesday night at Georgetown University Hospital of complications from pneumonia and flu, will be held at 11 a.m. tomorrow at the Georgetown Presbyterian Church, 3115 P-st nw.

Mr. Dulles, brother of the late John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State during the Eisenhower Administration, directed the CIA from 1953 to November, 1961, when he resigned after masterminding the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion in an attempt to overthrow Cuban premier Fidel Castro.

He later served on the Warren Commission that investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and firmly believed the commission's findings.

Mr. Dulles started his career in diplomacy and intelligence around the end of World War I and served at the Versailles peace conference after the war. He was chief of the state department's near eastern affairs division from 1922 to 1926.

He returned to government service as intelligence chief in Switzerland for the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, and succeeded in planting a spy in Hitler's Foreign Ministry. The Allies thus were able to gain information on the German rocket program and other secrets.

He was appointed to a special committee to coordinate military and civilian intelligence in 1948 and served as Deputy CIA director 17 months before he took over.

In his book "The Craft of Intelligence," Mr. Dulles wrote that in one generation the CIA had been able to catch up with other countries' intelligence operations.

One of his most notable successes as CIA chief was when



ALLEN DULLES

his agency acquired the secret speech in 1956 in which former Premier Nikita Khrushchev denounced Joseph Stalin, a turning point in Communist history.

He also headed the U-2 program, which with the exception of the crash of Francis Gary Powers over Russia in May, 1960, was considered one of the plums in American postwar intelligence.

U-2 spy planes flew high over the Soviet Union, photographing Russian military installations.

But it was the Francis Powers incident, just before a planned summit meeting between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev in 1960 in Paris, that undermined the meeting and cooled relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Shaw Trial Draws Varied Crowd

By MICHAEL PARKS
(Sun Staff Correspondent)

New Orleans, Jan. 26—One of the strangest assemblage of characters imaginable is being drawn to New Orleans by the trial of Clay L. Shaw, accused of plotting with Lee Harvey Oswald to murder President Kennedy.

Oswald's wife, Marina, now remarried and living outside Dallas, has volunteered to testify on behalf of the retired New Orleans businessman.

Oswald's Mother Due

Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, has made hotel reservations for the length of the trial. She is said to be trying to clear her son.

Earl Ruby, the brother of Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who shot Oswald to death two days after the assassination, is also reported to have made plane and hotel reservations for the trial, which is expected to last until the end of February. A spokesman in Detroit for Mr. Ruby has refused comment.

Mr. Shaw is accused, among other things, of paying a "sum of money" to Oswald and Jack Ruby at a Baton Rouge hotel before the assassination as part of the alleged plot.

Witnesses Brought In

Jim Garrison, the district attorney, has subpoenaed almost two dozen out-of-state witnesses, including Dallas policemen, residents, photographers and sightseers who witnessed the assassination.

He expects to use their testimony to substantiate his theory that the President actually was caught in a crossfire, rather than being shot from behind by Oswald as concluded by the Warren Commission.

The FBI office here is reported to have almost doubled its staff of special agents in the past month, bringing in men from around the country.

FBI Refuses Comment

FBI spokesmen here and in Washington have refused comment, except to note that agents have been subpoenaed to testify in the trial.

Activity at the office of the Central Intelligence Agency here has also increased with the influx of many new agents, several of whom will attend the Shaw trial as observers.

In pretrial court papers, Mr. Garrison has asserted that Oswald, far from being the Communist-oriented, confused young man driven to kill the President out of a need for publicity—as he was pictured by the Warren Commission—was actually a highly trained agent of the CIA.

Mr. Garrison also has asserted that many of the unidentified persons he says were involved in the conspiracy are also current or former CIA agents.

Also in town, according to police and investigators for the district attorney, are several dozen anti-Castro Cubans, who have come principally from Miami and camps in Florida.

New Orleans police say their undercover detectives have not been able to determine the Cubans' purpose. Mr. Garrison charges that the alleged plot to kill President Kennedy originally was focused upon Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, but went awry.

These factors "and more" have prompted Judge Edward A. Haggerty, Jr., who is presiding over the trial, to order strict security arrangements.

Jurors Under Guard

The 8 men already chosen for the panel of 12 jurors and 2 alternates are under constant guard by deputy sheriffs and are living in a motel near the courthouse.

Newsman and spectators entering the courtroom are searched and are required to have special passes. There are 14 deputy sheriffs stationed inside the courtroom, and more than 20 extra armed guards posted elsewhere around the courthouse. The courtroom and outside hall are under continual surveillance by closed-circuit television.

Despite these security arrangements, efforts are being made to strengthen them when the actual trial and testimony gets under way, probably this Thursday. Jury selection is to continue tomorrow and is expected to take three more days.

Tass Present

Once a jury is chosen, more than 100 out-of-town newsmen—including correspondents for Tass, the Soviet news agency—are expected to cover the trial.

In the midst of all this activity, New Orleans is at the height of its convention season. With

temperatures in the 60's and even 70's most afternoons, groups as diverse as the American Mathematical Association and the National Swimming Pool Institute have been meeting here.

There is also a convention forming that the local Chamber of Commerce did not anticipate—motorcyclists, in black jackets, heavy boots and iron crosses have been rolling into town since Thursday from as far away as California and Chicago. "Conspiracy Tour"

Warming up for the Mardi Gras, three tour guides have added "a conspiracy tour" to their repertoire of French Quarter, plantation and bayou tours.

One such "conspiracy tour" takes 2½ hours, costs \$10 a person with a minimum of three persons—and is "completely a fraud" according to the district attorney's office.

The tour takes the visitor by Mr. Shaw's French Quarter house, the uptown apartment buildings where he is said to have worked out the alleged assassination plot and the downtown house where Oswald lived.

Stops At CIA

It also stops at the CIA office, an advertising agency said to be a CIA front, a bar that has become a gathering spot for Cuban refugees, the courthouse where Mr. Shaw is on trial, Mr. Garrison's home and concludes with a stop at a mysterious back-street, French Quarter bar, entered through a rear door that is practically impossible to find again.

C.I.A.-2.02 (New Orleans)

C.I.A.-4.03 Oswald, Lee H

C.I.A.-4- New Orleans

JAN 26 1969

E - 181,098

S - 220,993

P-Richardson, Charles
C.I.A. - New Orleans

A-8— The Birmingham News Sun., Jan. 26, 1969

OF BIZARRE CONSPIRACY TRIAL

Garrison ready for sound,

fury

(EDITOR'S NOTE: News staff writer Charles Richardson spent days in New Orleans last year interviewing DA Jim Garrison and others when Garrison's conspiracy theory in the death of President Kennedy first came to light. Richardson was on hand the day Clay Shaw was arrested and covered Shaw's press conference in which the suspect denied any knowledge, or connection, with such a conspiracy.)

BY CHARLES RICHARDSON
News staff writer

As with most of the world's major cities, teeming with different kinds of life which stack layer upon sociological layer, New Orleans has its seamy side. But with a difference.

In that city, drawn by the semitropical climate and the town's own inherent international flavor, the kooks and the cons, the addicts and the self-disenfranchised, the lost and the lonely, the lunatics and the chronically discontent converge in uncommon numbers.

Even the Chamber of Commerce will admit it, because that's the kind of city it is. The unwanted concentrate in the largely run down neighborhoods of shabby walk-up apartments that radiate out from downtown and out from the famous—or infamous, if you will—French Quarter.

THEY AREN'T necessarily a major problem. They're just there, like the statue of General Lee at Lee Circle or the Absinthe House. Something to be talked about or maybe even to be boasted of because, after all, people come where things are different and tourists are a way of life in New Orleans.

So the question arises: Could the crime of the century—the assassination of John F. Kennedy with all the endless horror it implies—be hatched in this shadowy world of cold water flats and leaky plumbing and pot parties and malcontents who spend their days looking for a buck and fighting off rats in the woodwork?

New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison says it could; that it did; that the murder which gave an entire nation its own mass trauma was conceived in New Orleans.

And because of that, handsome, wealthy, elegant Clay Shaw—retired director of New Orleans' International Trade Mart—is on trial for conspiracy to murder President Kennedy.

Garrison says Shaw, in league with Lee Harvey Oswald and others—met secretly on several occasions in an apart-

of late Friday, eight jurors had been picked after nearly 200 prospective veniremen had been examined and dismissed.

It is probable that the jury will be completed and that testimony in the long-awaited and much discussed trial will begin this week.

HERE ARE SOME things to be remembered:

—Shaw is NOT on trial for the murder of President Kennedy. He is simply charged with conspiracy to murder. Who was murdered is beside the point. And even a conviction, if there is such, will never settle the controversy.

—Garrison, as flamboyant a political figure to hit the Louisiana scene since the late Huey Long—is certain to hold trump cards in the form of hidden witnesses.

Perry Russo, up until now the only man ever to testify that he talked in common with Oswald and Shaw about the impending assassination, — is the one man Garrison used to establish credence for his case in the preliminary hearing a year or so ago. It is highly unlikely that Russo will be Garrison's big gun.

A man of Garrison's known legal cleverness will trot out new evidence, new witnesses, new surprises.

HERE IS WHAT Garrison's case is based upon:

He says "at least" seven men participated in the Dallas assassination. Some of them — maybe even Oswald — fired from the rear of the Kennedy motorcade, and some of them fired from in front. A few of the men were assigned simply to pick up the cartridge cases as they were ejected from the smoking death weapons, he says.

Oswald, Garrison insists, was the patsy. Once or twice, Garrison has hinted he doubts Oswald was even firing a weapon on that grim November day.

GARRISON CLAIMS, "There were at least two men on the grassy knoll (directly ahead and to the side of the Kennedy motorcade), at least two behind the picket fence, and two or more behind a small stone wall to the right of the fence.

One man fired at the President from each location, while the role of his companion was to snatch up the cartridges as they were ejected.

In addition to the assassins on the grassy knoll, at least two other men fired from behind the President, one from the book depository building . . . and one in all probability, from the Dal-Tex Building.

So where does Shaw come in?

GARRISON DOESN'T say the dapper Shaw—55, greying, elegantly dressed on all occasions—was there. Garrison maintains that Shaw, one of the city's best known bachelors and man-about-town, belonged to a nightmarish world of homosexuals, exiles and CIA-employed adventurers who wanted to kill Kennedy because they believed either (a) he was too soft on communism or (b) he had botched the Bay of Pigs invasion and was making too many friendly overtures to Fidel Castro.

What Garrison says, in its broad sense, is that the CIA and the FBI, were, to some extent, involved. The Warren Commission's theory of the "lone assassin" (Os-



RICHARDSON

ment owned by a mystery man named Ferrie. And there, DA Garrison claims, the brutal death of Kennedy at 12:25 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963, was set in motion.

THAT'S WHAT the sound, and the fury is all about this week out of New Orleans. As

Continued

DAYTON, OHIO
NEWS

JAN 23 1969

E - 159,529

S - 211,606

Garrison Includes CIA in 'Conspiracy'

By JOHN McMILLAN
Daily News Staff Writer

"It's my personal belief that Oswald did not kill anyone that day."

New Orleans District Atty. Jim Garrison has repeated this observation several times, but it didn't prevent him from charging Clay L. Shaw with conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and "others" to murder President John F. Kennedy.

GARRISON IS attempting to prove his contention in the Shaw trial, which opened Monday. The road to Judge Edward Hagerty's courtroom be-

Last of Two Parts

gun 2½ years ago, when Garrison was flying to New York City with Joseph Rault Jr., a wealthy oilman, and Sen. Russell B. Long.

The Louisiana senator, whose flamboyant father, Huey P. Long, was assassinated, expressed doubts about the findings of the Warren commission. Rault, too, said he had some misgivings about the lone-assassin theory.

Garrison had not considered the Warren report, but to satisfy for himself the curiosity which Long and Rault had of the commission's 26 volumes. Afterward, he refused to attribute the report's apparent contradictions and inaccuracies to human frailty.

THE DISTRICT attorney preferred to view it as an attempted coverup of government involvement by "the federal agents who concealed vital knowledge regarding President Kennedy's assassination and their superiors..."

The Warren report became anathema to Garrison, and a latter-day Damon Runyon character, a lawyer named

Dean Andrews, helped to carry along the conspiracy theory.

Oswald had lived in New Orleans, and had sought Andrews' legal services to have his undesirable discharge from the Marines reversed.

WHEN THE WARREN commission began investigating, Andrews told FBI agents he had received a telephone call shortly after the murder to go to Dallas to represent Oswald. The call, Andrews said, came from a man he knew as "Clay Bertrand."

Andrews, in a hospital at the time, did not go to Dallas.

Later he told a Warren commission attorney that Bertrand was "the one who calls in behalf of gay kids, normally either to obtain bond or parole for them. I would assume that he was the one who sent Oswald and those gay kids, these Mexicanos, to the office because I had never seen those people before. They were just walk-ins."

BEFORE the commission's attorney talked to Andrews, the FBI had concluded that "Bertrand" was a figment of his imagination.

Andrews, in his own special vernacular, told the attorney about his parley with the FBI.

"That's what the Feebees (FBI) put on," he related. "I know that the Feebees are going to put these people on the street looking, I can't find the guy and I am not going to tie up all the agents on something that isn't solid. I told them, 'Write what you want, that I am nuts. I don't care.'"

"They were running on the time factor, and the hills were shook up plenty to get it, get it, get it. I couldn't give it to them. You can tell when the steam is on. They

are on you like the plague. They never leave. They are like cancer. Eternal."

After several appearances before the grand jury, Andrews was indicted for perjury.

HOWEVER, during this time he finally divulged the name of the man he referred to as Clay Bertrand—a French Quarter bar owner named Eugene Davis.

Davis, a long-time acquaintance of Andrews, denied he had ever used the name Bertrand or that he knew anything about the case.

The truth of the Bertrand call is elusive. Andrews has confided to friends there was nothing sinister.

However, because of his reticence, Andrews is appealing a perjury conviction. If it is upheld, he faces disbarment and prison.

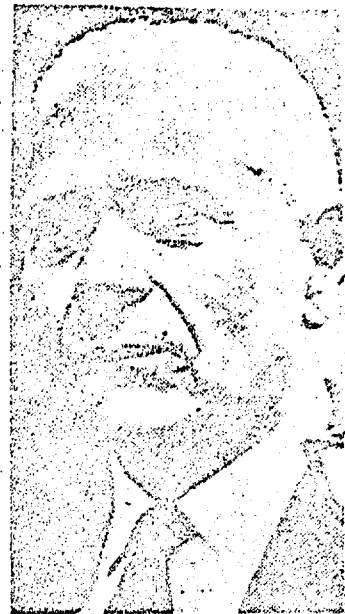
GARRISON, meantime, was playing many variations on his assassination theory.

At first, he theorized there were two assassins, one in the Texas School Book depository building, the origin of the shots according to the Warren commission, and the other on the grassy knoll near where Kennedy was hit.

Later, Garrison told Sen. Long that only a few insignificant men had been involved. He added another person, posted in the Dal-Tex building and at this point he exonerated Oswald of having fired any shots.

Next Garrison enlarged a photograph and "discovered" four gunmen wearing cowboy hats behind trees on the knoll. He produced a different enlargement that showed a truck parked behind a picket fence, and added two more assassins.

GARRISON also reconstructed the scene, with Os-



CLAY SHAW
After Court Session

wald having been impersonated, followed by the view that Jack Ruby, the Dallas night club owner, and Dallas policemen aided the assassination.

Before long the conspiracy included Central Intelligence agency agents, Minutemen, oil millionaires, the Dallas establishment, White Russians, and the "invisible Nazi substructure."

Soon, Garrison had a 14-man Cuban guerrilla team responsible for Kennedy's death. This theory might at least have contained some validity, for a member of the New Orleans Cuban colony said in an interview:

"You must remember Miami, patron. The big stadium and the speech Kennedy made. He held up the flag and said to us... he promised us... it was so much a promise..."

"The first of the Bay of Pigs prisoners were there. There had been much bitterness and bad feeling. But it was allowed to pass, because he promised us we would go back and be free, and we believed in him..."

GARRISON maintained that Cubans who had been trained by the CIA for the Bay of Pigs invasion, along with

P. McMillan, John
Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. - New Orleans
Orig. under
McMillan

LOUISVILLE, KY.
TIMES

E - 171,477
JAN 23 1969

Garrison, Tim
C.A.-4-New Orleans

Garrison, Too, Is on Trial

At last the trial of Clay L. Shaw on charges of having conspired in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963 is under way.

But Shaw, a New Orleans businessman, will not be the only man before a jury in this trial. Facing a bigger jury, the whole world, will be the man who has taken Shaw to court, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison.

For about two years Garrison has used the nation's information media—the press, radio, television, magazines—to broadcast his professed belief that the Warren Commission's findings in regard to Kennedy's murder were false. He has accused federal agencies, including the CIA, the FBI, and the Department of Justice, of having tried to conceal evidence. He has planted suspicion against some of the men holding the very highest offices in the government. Yet he has produced nothing that looks like evidence to support all these charges.

The psychological cost to the country has been great. Doubts about the validity of the Warren Commission's conclusions antedate Garrison's crusade, but virtually all of them have

been doubts based on interpretation of the available evidence. Garrison's contribution to public uncertainty has been his use of innuendo and of his statements of sensational evidence that he never has seemed able or willing to produce.

The result of Garrison's activities has been to encourage (or to instigate) public suspicion of its government and its officers.

We have no desire to prejudice this case. Perhaps Garrison can in fact produce evidence to show that the Warren Commission was wrong, evidence to show that various governmental agencies attempted to conceal or distort relevant facts. If he can prove all these things—not just to a New Orleans jury but through the whole judicial process—Garrison not only will have been vindicated; he will have performed a valuable public service.

That is the reason, or at least one reason, why the country is relieved that the Shaw trial finally has begun. It will have a chance to judge whether Garrison has anything to justify all he has done all these months.

CIA-4-New Orleans
Garrison, Tim

Garrison opens Shaw trial

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21 — Clay L. Shaw, on trial nearly two years after being arrested, sat impassive today as attorneys started selecting a jury to try him on charges of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

It started slowly. And it was expected to take a long time.

The first juror was rejected because he had formed an opinion about the case and the trial was recessed for lunch.

The state seemed on the point of accepting the second venireman, however, when he said he felt the government should turn over to Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison the evidence Garrison wants from the Kennedy autopsy.

Star witness

Shaw did not even turn his head when his principal accuser and state's star witness, Perry Raymond Russo, 27, answered the roll call of witnesses before the jury selection began.

Garrison sprang a surprise yesterday with the announcement

that notwithstanding a federal court's turndown of his request of photos in the National Archives showing how Kennedy was shot, the trial would go on as scheduled. This is the first time since the assassination of President Kennedy that one of the many challenges to the Warren committee report on the killing will come before a court.

Never have so many obstacles been placed before a trial. Shaw came to trial only after a Supreme Court decision barred efforts to block it. One of the last acts of Attorney General Ramsey Clark before leaving office was to order the release of a report by experts which had been in his hands for almost a year.

Key photos

On the basis of their examination of the photos in the archives, the experts had concurred in the Warren committee view that Lee Harvey Oswald alone was the slayer. The experts' report provided the basis for a judge turning



CLAY SHAW

down Garrison's request for the photos.

Shaw is accused of conspiring with Oswald and the late David L. Ferrie, a pilot, in the assassination of Kennedy. Garrison charges that more than one person was



JAMES GARRISON

involved in the shooting. He also charges that the Central Intelligence Agency has been putting obstacles in the way of a trial because certain of its former agents were involved in the conspiracy.

SHAW TRIAL IS ON; ONE JUROR NAMED

Garrison Appears Briefly in
Kennedy Conspiracy Case

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21—The often-postponed trial of District Attorney Jim Garrison's charge that President Kennedy was the victim of a Louisiana-based conspiracy began today. The trial is expected to feature testimony elicited under hypnosis.

One juror of the 14 to be selected was chosen this afternoon, and 30 witnesses were subpoenaed. Both the state and the defense, however, have unnamed witnesses hidden in hotels here.

Selection of the jury, which will include 12 members and two alternates, began at 10:30 A.M. today and dragged so slowly that court officials said that the trial could last two months or more.

On trial is Clay L. Shaw, a 56-year-old retired New Orleans businessman. He is accused by Mr. Garrison of masterminding the murder of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

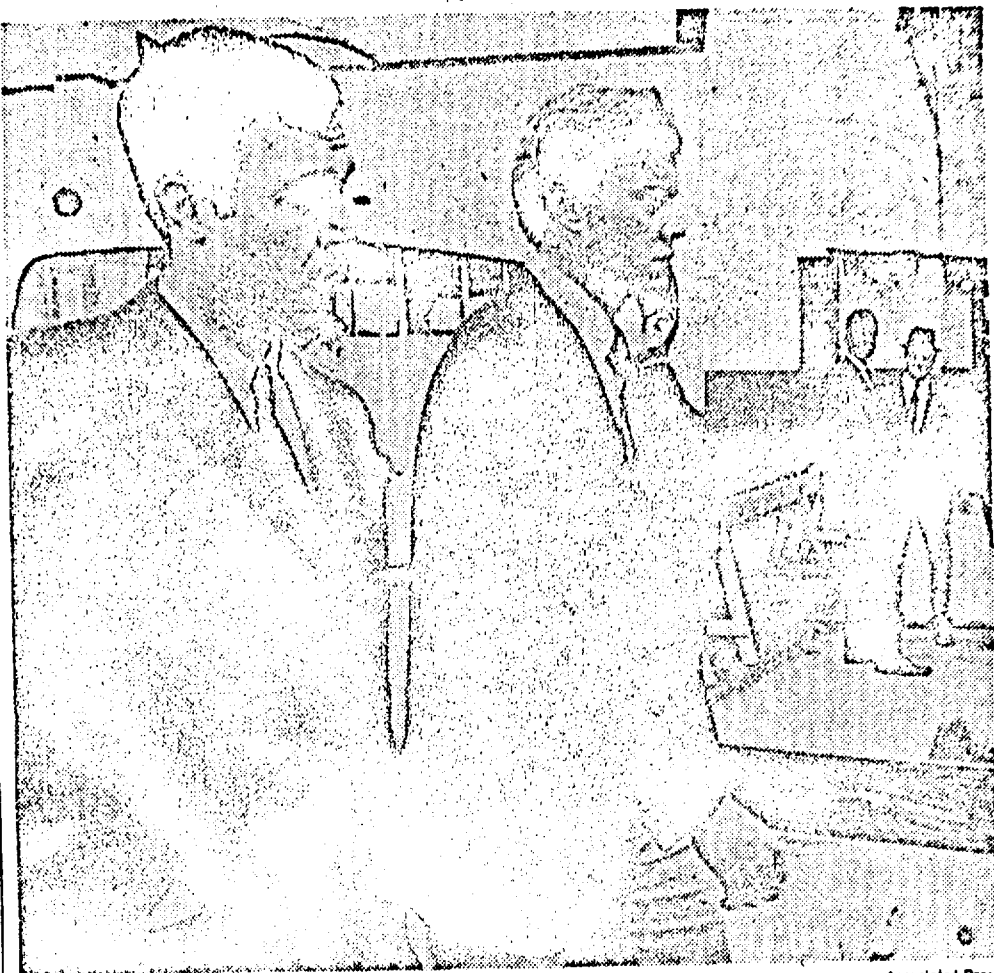
But also on trial to some extent Mr. Garrison, who has contended that the Central Intelligence Agency concealed the conspiracy that resulted in Mr. Kennedy's death in Dallas.

Brief Garrison Visit

Mr. Garrison, who has been absent from the public's eye for several weeks, strode into the courtroom at 3 o'clock this afternoon, wearing a blue blazer and gray trousers and appearing to be tanned.

He fiddled with papers on the prosecution table for 20 minutes while his chief assistant, James L. Alcock, questioned a prospective juror. Then, the 6-foot 6-inch District Attorney left the small, third-floor courtroom in the 40-year-old Criminal Courts Building.

The 30 witnesses under subpoena—17 by the state and 13 by the defense—include Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, who was found by the Warren Commission to be President Kennedy's assassin.



Associated Press

PROSPECTIVE WITNESS FOR SHAW TRIAL: Perry Raymond Russo, left, on the way to court yesterday in New Orleans, where selection of jurors for trial of Clay L. Shaw on charges of conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy is now in progress.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr. signed the subpoena for Mrs. Porter, who now lives with her husband in a Dallas suburb. The subpoena had attached to it a \$170 check to cover Mrs. Porter's expenses to come to New Orleans. She said last week that she would be willing to testify.

C.I.A. - New Orleans

Shaw Trial Begins

By CLAYTON FRITCHEY

Washington—Here in Washington it is presidential inaugural week. In New Orleans it is presidential murder trial week.



Fritchey has accused of conspiring to kill John F. Kennedy.

Since he arrested Shaw on March 1, 1967, Garrison has consistently tried the defendant on every front page in the country, and on radio and television and in magazines and books as well. Everywhere, in fact, except in court. Now, strangely, on the very eve of the trial, it was suddenly announced that he himself will not present the case against Shaw as it goes to a judge and jury. He will leave that to an assistant. The chief prosecutor will appear in court only "rarely" and "intermittently."

Why?

Day of Reckoning

If Garrison's case is as airtight as he has repeatedly said it is, he would seem to have nothing to fear. The day of reckoning for him or Shaw had to come sooner or later, although there were those who believed the defendant might crack up or take his own life during the long, severe strain he has been under, with Garrison thereby winning more or less by default.

"In the early days of my arrest," Shaw recently said, "Mr. Garrison said to a reporter that I'd never come to trial. I'd commit suicide first. That gave me very little worry—I'm not the type."

Apparently he isn't.

Garrison Remark

Last year, after calling a press conference to disclose his latest version of the assassination plot, Garrison denied that he was violating the order of Judge Edward Haggerty, who will preside at the trial, against talking publicly about the case. Anyhow, he added, "Judge Haggerty does not run the District Attorney's office."

The charges of Garrison and other detractors of the Warren Commission report, have poisoned the public mind against the official assassination findings to such an extent that the Harris Poll reports that two-thirds of Americans are convinced that President Kennedy was the victim of a "conspiracy." Conspiracy, of course, is what Shaw is accused of.

CIA, FBI Accused

The prosecutor has said, "The case should be evaluated in a courtroom. If it's a fraud, I should be removed from office." Quite so, except that it isn't that simple. The trial may settle Shaw's fate, but not necessarily Garrison's.

The prosecutor, in his pre-trial publicity campaign, virtually made co-defendants out of the CIA, FBI, Department of Justice, Lyndon Johnson, and the "Feds" in general. In charging the CIA with blocking his investigation, Garrison said, "We have a stone wall there."

Shaw's attorneys have tried in vain to get a change of venue on the grounds that the case has been so highly publicized in New Orleans that the defendant cannot get a fair trial there. Whatever the truth of this may be, there is no love lost in Louisiana for the kinds of "Feds" that Garrison has been complaining about. If he ends up needing scapegoats, he already has them at hand.

Clever Prosecutor

Some critics of Garrison also have indicted the press for giving him so much attention, but, as Sir Arthur Goodheart, the legal scholar, has pointed out, it is difficult for the media to defend itself against the sensationalist methods of a clever prosecutor.

"There has been a lot of talk about trial in the newspapers," Sir Arthur says, "but that isn't true in the Garrison case. They must publish what the District Attorney says. This is an example of trial by the District Attorney, which is the most unfortunate feature of our American law system."

*P-Fritchey, Clayton
C.I.A. - New Orleans
Garrison, Tim*

Garrison Staff Ready for Shaw Trial

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20—

District Attorney Jim Garrison's staff withdrew today a request for a delay in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman who is accused of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy.

Apparently stunned by criticism in New Orleans for seeking the delay, Mr. Garrison's assistants reversed themselves and said that they were ready for trial.

The selection of the jury is scheduled to begin at 10 A.M. tomorrow.

There had been criticism and speculation in New Orleans that the delay sought by Mr. Garrison's assistants indicated that there was no solid evidence against Mr. Shaw.

Assistant District Attorney James L. Alcock said "The state will trust the good judgment, common sense and spirit of justice which prevails among the people of Louisiana and will withdraw its motion and announces at this time that the state is ready to go to trial tomorrow."

Both The New Orleans Times-Picayune and The States-Item had called the request for a delay "an 11th hour maneuver." Mr. Alcock spoke slightly of the papers today.

Wanted X-Rays and Photos

Last Friday, Mr. Alcock said in a statement that the trial could not proceed unless the National Archives released X-rays and photographs made at the autopsy on President Kennedy's body.

Mr. Garrison was not in court today, and was not available for comment.

He has not indicated if he will take part in the trial of Mr. Shaw, the 56-year-old retired director of the New Orleans Trade Mart.

The selection of a jury is expected to take several days, but the trial judge, Edward A. Haggerty Jr., has suggested that he may hold court on Saturdays and Sundays in an effort to speed up the trial. Sunday court sessions have been held in New Orleans previously.

One of the witnesses at the trial may be Mrs. Marina Os-

wald Porter, the widow of Lee Harvey Oswald. The Warren Commission, appointed by President Johnson to investigate President Kennedy's murder, said that Oswald was the sole assassin.

Defense attorneys have said that they will call Mrs. Porter, now the wife of a Dallas tavern operator.

Mr. Garrison and a New Orleans grand jury have accused Mr. Shaw of conspiring with Oswald and with a former airline pilot, David W. Ferrie, to assassinate President Kennedy.

Mr. Ferrie is now dead, as is Oswald.

The District Attorney has said that the Central Intelligence Agency intended to cover up the conspiracy because some of its agents or former agents were involved in the assassination.



United Press International

Clay L. Shaw

PONTIAC, MICH.
PRESS

E - 72,912

JAN 21 1969

Garrison, Jim

CIA - New Orleans

Trial Seen Reviving Kennedy Tragedy

The trial of CLAY L. SHAW, who has been charged with conspiring to assassinate President KENNEDY, is at long last beginning in New Orleans. It is expected to last five or six weeks once a jury is selected from a venire of 250 persons. Criminal District Judge EDWARD A. HAGGERTY has said the trial will be held on Saturdays and Sundays as well as weekdays, even during the Mardi Gras period.

★ ★ ★

The charges against SHAW, former director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, were brought by District Attorney JIM GARRISON. GARRISON, long a controversial figure, contends that SHAW conspired with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and "others" to kill KENNEDY.

★ ★ ★

It is understating the case to say that opinion is split on whether Garrison has any sort of evidence to back his charges. The district attorney announced on Feb. 24, 1967, that his staff had "solved" the assassination but that he would need months or years to "work on details of evidence" and to make arrests. He added: "We know what cities were involved, how it was done

in the essential respects, and the individuals involved . . . It's my personal belief that Oswald did not kill anyone that day." Shaw was arrested March 1, 1967.

★ ★ ★

Subsequent developments have been confusing. GARRISON has hinted darkly at involvement in the alleged plot of powerful groups intent on thwarting his investigation. The FBI was withholding evidence, he said, and the CIA knew "the name of every man involved and the name of the individuals who pulled the triggers" to kill the President. GARRISON's belief in a conspiracy is said to reflect his choice of Jan. 21 as the trial date because the JOHNSON administration will be out of power and powerless—as it was all along—to block the trial.

★ ★ ★

Although Garrison's bizarre allegations have been given scant credence in knowledgeable quarters, the trial may serve a useful purpose. It should dispel any lingering public uncertainty about the perpetration of the crime that rocked the Nation.

CLAYTON FRITCHEY / A Case of Trial by District Attorney

Washington—In Washington it is presidential inaugural week. In New Orleans it is presidential murder trial week. After two incredible years of delay, District Attorney Jim Garrison is finally bringing to trial Clay Shaw, the New Orleans businessman he has accused of conspiring to kill John F. Kennedy.



Clayton Fritchey

Since he arrested Shaw on March 1, 1967, Garrison has continuously tried the defendant on every front page in the country, on radio and television, and in magazines and books as well. Everywhere, in fact, except in court. Now, strangely, on the eve of the trial, it is suddenly announced that he himself will not present the case against Shaw as it goes to a judge and jury. He will leave that to an assistant. The chief prosecutor will appear in court only "rarely" and "intermittently."

Why? If Garrison's case is as air tight as he has repeatedly said it is, he would seem to have nothing to fear. The day of reckoning for him and Shaw had to come sooner or later, although there were those who believed the defendant might crack up or take his own life during the long, severe strain he has been under, with Garrison thereby winning more or less by default.

"In the early days of my arrest," the quiet Shaw recently said, "Mr. Garrison said to a journalist that I'd never come to trial. I'd commit suicide first. That gave me very little worry—I'm not the type." And apparently he isn't.

Last year, after calling a press conference to disclose his latest version of the assassination plot, Garrison denied that he was violating the order of Judge Edward T. Haggerty, who will preside at the trial, against talking publicly about the case. Anyhow, he added, "Judge Haggerty does not run the district attorney's office."

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P-Fritchey, Clayton
Garrison, Jim
C.I.A.-4-New Orleans

BALTIMORE SUN
JAN 19 1969

*By Parks, Michael
Garrison, Tim*

Garrison picks at the Kennedy wound

By MICHAEL PARKS

FOR five years, Jim Garrison, the New Orleans district attorney, has been relentlessly picking at the scab America has grown to cover the assassination of President Kennedy.

He had hoped to reopen the wound completely this week by bringing Clay L. Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, to trial on charges of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald to murder the President in a fantastic, right-wing, CIA-connected plot.

The whole bizarre case, whose two-year history has been marked by mysterious deaths, legal maneuvering all the way to the United States Supreme Court, reports of foreign intrigue and of attempts to hush it all up, was supposed to unfold when the trial started Tuesday. Mr. Garrison was to provide substance to what until now had been just shadows and hints of dark doings.

But Friday Mr. Garrison asked that the trial be postponed until he could obtain still-secret photographs and X-rays of the President's body. A Garrison request for a court order turning these over to him was denied earlier in the day by Judge Charles Halleck of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Mr. Garrison told the court that the photographs and X-rays were vital to his case against Mr. Shaw because they show, he asserted, that the President was hit by gunfire from two different directions and that the fatal shot was probably not fired by Oswald at all.

This contention contradicts the principal conclusion of the Warren Commission, which found that President Kennedy was killed by two shots coming from above and behind and that the lone assassin was Oswald, a confused, Communist-oriented young man driven to kill the President by a need for public recognition.

Garrison is adamant

In an effort to keep the X-rays and photographs from Mr. Garrison, the Justice Department released on Thursday a confidential report submitted last April that unequivocally substantiated the Warren Commission's finding. The four leading pathologists who wrote the special report were the first persons to see the top-secret autopsy photographs and X-rays sought by Mr. Garrison since they were sealed in the United States Archives in 1966.

Mr. Garrison declared that he will press his fight to obtain the photographs, X-rays and other still-secret material collected for the Warren Commission.

But he said he would not comply with Judge Halleck's directive that he must establish by other evidence what he hopes to prove with the photographs before they are released. "I have no intention of moving my case to Washington," he said. "Besides, this is a chicken-and-egg thing. How can I prove beyond doubt by other means what only the photographs show?"

"I would think," Mr. Garrison continued, "that all this federal opposition would only serve to prove my point that there's a cover-up."

"I want every man, woman and child

in America to know that they have been lied to by their government," Mr. Garrison said last week. "The truth must be told, and I will see that it is."

"People have been willing to accept the Warren Commission's version of the assassination as gospel. But it's not the way it happened."

Whatever one may think of the Warren Commission's report, the Garrison version simply boggles the mind. Its elements include:

A plot by Oswald, Mr. Shaw, a former airline pilot and the West Coast representative of a right-wing, fundamentalist church movement to murder the President in Dallas November 22, 1963.

A simulation of Communist leaning by Oswald, who actually was a highly trained undercover agent for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Cuban Premier Fidel Castro as the original target of the CIA-aided plot, which somehow went awry and fastened upon President Kennedy.

Let others escape

Killing the President by triangulated gunshots in Dallas, with the fatal shot actually coming from a man standing in a manhole behind a picket fence.

Offering one of the plotters as a scapegoat to let other members of the conspiracy escape.

A planned getaway from Dallas to Mexico to Brazil to Cuba, where Oswald, the undercover CIA agent, was to get a hero's welcome.

"Deliberate discouragement" by President Johnson and federal officials of the Garrison investigation. "The President," Mr. Garrison says, "was the person who had the most to gain by the assassination."

Inside information from "the undercover agents of a friendly foreign power who infiltrated the CIA network" in the South.

"Five years ago, if someone had told me this was what really happened, I wouldn't have believed it," Mr. Garrison said last week.

"I would have said, 'Show me. Convince me.' I admit it. It still sounds very fantastic."

"But I have been shown and I am convinced. Our investigation was no

Mickey Mouse affair ... and I think we can prove it all beyond a reasonable doubt."

Armies of FBI and CIA agents are bustling about, with so many new agents in town that a reporter walked past the receptionist and a guard at the CIA office here before being stopped.

Taxi drivers, taking visitors through the city's famous French quarter, have added Clay Shaw's house to their sightseeing route. Warming up for Mardi Gras in mid-February, they recount with gusto Bunyanesque tales of their pistol-packing, 6-foot-6 district attorney and how he has cleaned up the city and tackled the high and the mighty.

Defense strategy

The district attorney says that he has witnesses who will testify that they saw and heard the plotting, supposed to have taken place in New Orleans in September, 1963.

The whole defense strategy is to attack and hopefully destroy the credibility of the prosecution witnesses. "We can't offer another theory of the crime, we can't offer any alternatives," says F. Irvin Dymond, a New Orleans criminal lawyer and chief defense counsel.

"All we can do is attack, attack, attack. I have unbounded confidence, because our client is innocent. But there is only one avenue of defense open to us, and that is discrediting their witnesses."

Mr. Dymond suggests that the conspiracy charges against his client stem from "a huge fantasy by the district attorney. You don't have to be a psychiatrist to know that these charges are unreal, that they're from some never-never land, some James Bondish Land of Oz."

Of the four persons Mr. Garrison has identified in court documents as conspirators, Mr. Shaw is the first scheduled to be brought to trial.

Continued

19 JAN 1969

P-Waldron, Martin
C.I.A.-New Orleans

Speculation Rises That Garrison May Abandon the Investigation of President Kennedy's Assassination

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18 — There was speculation in New Orleans this weekend that District Attorney Jim Garrison may be preparing to abandon his 30-month long investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

The speculation sprang up after Mr. Garrison's staff had asked for an indefinite delay in the trial of retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw, who was accused by the

have been shielded by the National Archives at the request of the Kennedy family, were needed in a trial.

In charging Mr. Shaw on March 1, 1967, Mr. Garrison said that Mr. Shaw, the former director of the New Orleans Trade Mart, Lee Harvey Oswald and a one-time airline pilot, David W. Ferrie, conspired in New Orleans in September and October of 1963 to assassinate Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Ferrie died shortly before Mr. Shaw's arrest, leaving

what appeared to be a suicide note, but authorities ruled that his death was from natural causes.

In the months after Mr. Shaw's arrest, Mr. Garrison said on several occasions that the conspirators included agents or former agents of the United States Central Intelligence Agency.

The Shaw trial has been subjected to numerous delays as Mr. Shaw's lawyers have sought unsuccessfully to have the charges dismissed or to have

the case transferred from New Orleans to another Louisiana city. The charges against Mr. Shaw, who has been free under \$10,000 bond, are under Louisiana laws.

✓ Garrison, Jim

district attorney of helping plot the President's murder.

Mr. Garrison remained unavailable for comment. His staff said that he was out of town. For several months, Mr. Garrison has kept almost completely out of public view.

The statement on Friday that Mr. Shaw might not be tried was issued by Mr. Garrison's chief assistant, James L. Alcock.

The announcement that the not ready for trial caught most of New Orleans by surprise. For more than two years, Mr. Garrison has been clamoring to bring Mr. Shaw to trial.

At one point in recent weeks, Mr. Garrison said in a statement that only his "being killed" could stop the Shaw trial. He added that the trial would proceed even if the National Archives continued to shield the X-rays and photographs made during the autopsy of President Kennedy.

But yesterday, Mr. Alcock said that it was "absolutely necessary" to have the X-rays and the photographs that Mr. Garrison had said would show that the President had been struck by bullets fired from at least two directions.

A panel of medical experts who were said to have examined the X-rays and photographs secretly early last year said that the X-rays and photographs showed that the President was struck only by bullets fired from behind and above him. Attorney General Ramsay Clark reported on Thursday night.

The panel that investigated the assassination, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, found that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin, and that Oswald fired the rifle shots from the Texas Schoolbook Depository in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Judge Charles W. Halleck of the District of Columbia Court General Sessions yesterday gave the New Orleans District Attorney's office two weeks to show that the X-rays and photographs of the autopsy, which

CAMDEN, N.J.
COURIER-POST

E - 108,506
JAN 16 1969

Trial of Shaw Near at Last

Editorial Research Reports

WASHINGTON — The trial of Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged with conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy, is scheduled to begin, at long last, next Tuesday in New Orleans. It is expected to last about five or six weeks once a jury is selected from a venire of 250 persons. Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty has said the trial will be held on Saturdays and Sundays as well as weekdays, even during the Mardi Gras period.

The charges against Shaw, former director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, were brought by District Attorney Jim Garrison. Garrison contends that Shaw conspired

with Lee Harvey Oswald and "others" to kill Kennedy. Shaw filed suit in federal court last May to restrain Garrison from prosecuting him. He asserted that the Louisiana conspiracy statutes were unconstitutional and that Garrison had conducted a "reign of terror by the misuse and abuse of the powers of . . . public office." The Supreme Court in effect rejected Shaw's suit on Dec. 3, thus clearing the way for the trial.

It is understating the case to say that opinion is split on whether Garrison has any sort of evidence to back his charges. The flamboyant district attorney announced on Feb. 21, 1967, that his staff had "solved" the assassination but that he would need months or years to "work on details of evidence" and to make arrests. He added: "We know what cities were involved, how it was done in the essential respects, and the individuals involved . . . It's my personal belief that Oswald did not kill anyone that day." Shaw was arrested March 1, 1967.

Subsequent developments have been confusing. Garrison has hinted darkly at involvement in the alleged plot of powerful groups intent on thwarting his investigation. The FBI was withholding evidence, he said, and the CIA knew "the name of every man involved and the name of the individuals who pulled the triggers" to kill the President. Garrison's belief in a conspiracy is reflected in his choice of Jan. 21 as the trial date. The Johnson administration will be newly departed and powerless — as it was all along — to block the trial.

Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. - New Orleans

C.A. 4-New Orleans

Garrison, Jim

Soc. 4.01.1 USSR

(Literary Gazette)

**Soviet Accuses CIA
In U. S. Assassinations**

Moscow—(UPI) — An influential Soviet newspaper asserted yesterday that President Kennedy, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy were all victims of "dark conspiracies" backed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

The weekly Literary Gazette, organ of the Soviet Writers Union, backed its "conspiracy theory" with excerpts from an interview given by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison to an unidentified American newspaper.

"Similarity of scripts imposed on the public cannot but alert those who watch events connected with these three assassinations," the Soviet newspaper said. "We are talking here about a conscious attempt to impose on the American public opinion the definite versions of the assassinations."

WASHINGTON
DAILY NEWS
16 JAN 1969

SOC.4.01.1 USSR
(Literary Gazette)
C.I.A. 4-New Orleans
Garrison, Tim

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C.I.A. 2.04.2 Students
Org. 1 Anti-Defamation
League

C.I.A. 4. New Orleans
Garrison, Tim
Soc. 4.01.1 Washington Observer
Newsletter
C.I.A. 5.01.1

WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety"

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

C.I.A. 3.03 Cuba

NUMBER 72

JANUARY 15, 1969

MURDER PLOT

From a source of proven reliability, WASHINGTON OBSERVER NEWSLETTER has learned that there is grave danger in the upcoming Spring months of a series of political assassinations.

A WO reporter asked if any defectors from the CIA's task force of trained political assassins were involved. The answer was blunt: "No—absolutely no." No further information on this highly sensitive matter could be elicited from the official.

WASHINGTON OBSERVER reported in its December 15 issue (No. 70) that a private effort would soon be mounted by responsible leaders to ferret out the truth of the assassination of President Kennedy and other assassinations. As disclosed in WO, this private effort includes filing, under the Freedom of Information Act, a significant lawsuit in the Federal Courts. On January 2, the public announcement was made of the establishment of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, headed by Frank Fensterwald, who is resigning as chief counsel of the Senate Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on administrative practice and procedure. The formation of the new foundation, therefore, comes at an opportune time. WO can only speculate what the Government's big, unwieldy security agencies are doing to prevent a reign of terror. Unfortunately, the FBI is prohibited from making investigations outside the U.S. The CIA is supposed to investigate espionage and sabotage activities originating outside the U.S.

Several former CIA officials have testified before Congressional committees that Communist agents have infiltrated "the Agency" as it is called by the cloak and dagger boys. When Fidel Castro was carrying on his revolutionary activities in Cuba, the CIA officially reported to the President's National Security Council that Castro was an "agrarian reformer" and was anti-Communist. This is only one of many times that the "Agency" has submitted false or misleading intelligence information to the President and the Security Council.

It is well known in Washington inner circles that the present CIA Director, Dick Helms, is a playboy type more interested in being the gay wit at cocktail receptions than running his worldwide net work of espionage operations. But he lost no time in ingratiating himself with President-elect Nixon.

EDITORIAL

The return of the captured crewmen of the U.S.S. Pueblo is an occasion for rejoicing for Americans.

We trust that our readers will pardon us for feeling especially good about the event, as we believe that we—and you—played an important part in the LBJ Administration's decision.

Now that the men are back, the human vulnerabilities of the "free press" have begun their typical activities, aimed at protecting the traitors in the government who are responsible, and smearing the men who were betrayed. Drew Pearson—a repulsive creature who is known far and wide as a snivelling draft dodger and a physical coward—leads the pack as usual, hinting that Commander Bucher is to be condemned for the decisions he made while under torture—while he—Pearson—was wallowing in the fat luxury he has accumulated from years of extortion, well-paid, pro-Zionist propaganda and libel.

It was WO's story of August 15, "According to Plan," which first laid out some of the essential secret facts surrounding the deliberate betrayal of the Pueblo to Communist capture. This was followed by additional stories on September 15, and November 15. When the potent Liberty Lobby decided to make the issue a major project, we felt that our efforts were bearing fruit.

Just what the payoff was to get the men back we do not know, but the facts will one day come out. What is important now is that we continue to "remember the Pueblo" and to realize that the return of the men does not in the slightest diminish the critical need for an investigation into the facts surrounding its capture.

The men who gave the orders to allow the capture of the vessel and its crew, and who refused to take decisive action to get it back, are still in important policy-making positions and must be rooted out if our way of life is to survive.

HOT

POTATO

Dr. Milton Eisenhower's Presidential commission report on violence will not be submitted until after the Nixon Inauguration.

The sensational report is already written, but LBJ does not want to receive it—he wants "Milt" to toss the "hot potato" to Nixon. Like the Kerner-Ginsberg advisory commission on civil disorder, the Ike report accuses "White racists" of responsibility for violence, and condemn police tactical squads in ghettos and denounces the bad system of justice for the "Black disadvantaged."

The Ike commission goes even beyond the Kerner-Ginsberg cabal; it recommends that Cleveland police involved in a shoot-out last summer be indicted for murder. At that time, Black Power terrorists ambushed Cleveland police and in a 15-minute slaughter, killed

C.I.A. 3.02.2

Nixon, Richard
C.I.A. 4.03 Lowenstein, Al

Orig.
under
Anti-
Defam-
ation
League

PUFBLO, COLO.
STAR-JOURNAL

E - 19,447
S - 45,678

JAN 15 1969

Garrison vs. Shaw

THE trial of Clay L. Shaw, who has been charged with conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy, is scheduled to begin, at long last, on Jan. 21, in New Orleans. It is expected to last about five or six weeks once a jury is selected from a venire of 250 persons. Criminal District Judge Edward A. Hagerty has said the trial will be held on Saturdays and Sundays as well as weekdays, even during the Mardi Gras period.

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Garrison has any sort of evidence to back his charges. The flamboyant district attorney announced in February, 1967, that his staff had "solved" the assassination but that he would need months or years to "work on details of evidence" and to make arrests. He added: "We know what cities were involved, how it was done in the essential respects, and the individuals involved. . . . It's my personal belief that Oswald did not kill anyone that day." Shaw was arrested March 1, 1967.

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Garrison, Jim
C.A.U. - New Orleans

NEW YORK, N.Y.
NEWS

M - 2,074,004
S - 3,099,658

JAN 12 1969

P-Nobbe, George
C.I.A. 4-New Orleans
Garrison, Jim
Shaw, Clay
C.I.A. 4.03 Underhill, J. Garret
Orig under Nobbe

WAS THERE A PLOT TO KILL JFK?

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison insists there was — and he'll try to prove it next week in a bizarre courtroom challenge to the official conclusion that Oswald acted alone

By GEORGE NOBBE

CLAY L. SHAW, the New Orleans businessman accused of conspiracy in a plot to murder President Kennedy, goes on trial next week in one of the most bizarre cases in American legal history.

Quite aside from the enormity of the charge, the trial is expected to ripple with undercurrents of bribery, homosexuality, perjury, narcotics, politics and international intrigue. It may even shed some light on a series of oddly coincidental spin-off deaths.

Scheduled to begin Jan. 21, the long-awaited trial, delayed time and again by Shaw's lawyers, boils down to a showdown between New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and the men who prepared the 26-volume Warren Commission report on the assassination.

The flamboyant and controversial district attorney insists a conspiracy of several men, one of them Shaw, was responsible for the death of Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination.

The last of the legal obstacles to the start of the trial was removed Friday with the denial of a fourth motion for a change of venue that would have taken the case at least 100 miles out of New Orleans.

Criminal District Judge Edward A. Haggerty also denied a defense motion to throw out the indictment, which charges Shaw with conspiring in 1963 with Oswald, Jack Ruby, David Ferrie and others to kill Kennedy.

Said Haggerty: "I will conduct the trial even on Mardi Gras, if necessary."

Said Garrison: "There is no way that Clay Shaw can get an acquittal."

Said Edward F. Wegmann, Shaw's lawyer: "Clay Shaw cannot be convicted. He will be absolutely vindicated."

Obviously, someone is wrong. But who?

People in New Orleans are frankly skeptical of Garrison's case, knowing that the district attorney has a reputation for creating a theory to meet any contingency.

Still, they wonder why he would risk his career by trying a prosperous and respected businessman, however vulnerable his private life might be, if he didn't have something with which to substantiate his charges.

And what gnaws at the minds of people everywhere is this: if Garrison, granting his penchant for creating headlines, is right, then someone has told the world a lie so monstrous as to be virtually inconceivable.

That would mean someone either lied to or subverted the austere members of the Warren Commission; that the Dallas police department knowingly covered up a murder plot against the President; and that key members of the Central Intelligence Agency masterminded the whole affair.

Preposterous though that sounds, it is precisely what Jim Garrison claims he will prove in a New Orleans courtroom a week from Tuesday.

WITH theories implicating Cuban exiles, the Bay of Pigs invasion, the paramilitary right wing, Minutemen and double agents, Garrison scoffs openly at the Warren Commission and bluntly accuses the CIA.

"The main function of the Warren Commission," he says, "was to conceal the assassination of the President by an ambush of CIA employees, and they weighted the commission with men who could be counted upon to conceal the truth."

To this he adds, so far without any proof, this boast:

"My staff and I solved the assassination long ago. I wouldn't say this if we didn't have the evidence beyond a shadow of a doubt. We know the key individuals, the cities involved and how it was done."

Garrison's detractors doubt it. They say the district attorney simply wants a public forum from which to discredit the Warren Commission, a desire they say is born of his political ambitions.

Shaw himself said as much in a federal district court suit that reached the Supreme Court before it was thrown out. It accused Garrison of abusing his powers and sought "sanctuary" for Shaw from the district attorney.

What intrigues the New Orleans legal establishment, as well as the rest of the world, is what led Garrison to connect Shaw with this cast of psychotic characters:

Jack Ruby, an egocentric, smalltime nightclub operator; Ferrie, a convicted child molester, known homosexual and religious cultist, and Lee Harvey Oswald, a discredited Marine, self-proclaimed Marxist, and pro-Cuban agitator who once fled to Russia.

These were hardly the sort of people that Shaw, a man with the public image as a dynamic, intellectual businessman and cultural leader, could be expected to know, much less associate with.

Shaw, 56, has a sort of Stevensonian wit and urbanity that have made him a highly-prized after-dinner speaker. He has been knighted by the King of Belgium and holds high honors from several other European countries, including France.

12 JAN 1969

Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. - New Orleans

Garrison's Effort to Subpoena Kennedy Photos Faces Hurdles

Archives, Citing Proviso Set
by Family, Opposes Use
of Assassination Items

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—The first legal test of the Government's shield of secrecy surrounding the autopsy photographs of President Kennedy has begun in the courts here.

Harry R. Van Cleve Jr., general counsel of the General Services Administration, parent agency of the National Archives, said today that the Archives expected to resist efforts by District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans to subpoena the items.

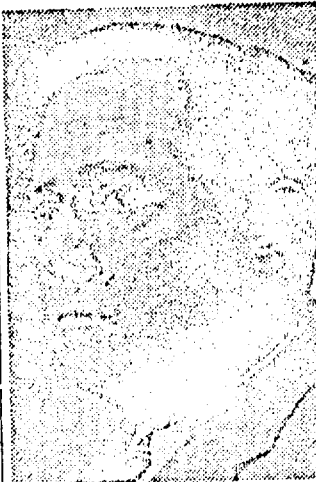
The 65 X-rays, black-and-white photographs and color transparencies that were taken during the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital were not included among the evidence presented to the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination.

Instead, the items were given by the Secret Service to the Kennedy family, which donated them to the Archives on the condition that no one but Federal investigators be permitted to see them until Oct. 29, 1971. The family cited reasons of taste for specifying that no one but medical experts and scholars be permitted to see them after that time.

Ordered to Appear

Yesterday an order was served on James B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States, to appear in General Sessions Court here to answer Mr. Garrison's demand that the articles be made available as trial evidence. Mr. Garrison asked that Mr. Rhoads be required to testify in the trial of Clay L. Shaw, a New Orleans businessman, who is scheduled to go on trial on Jan. 21 on charges of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy.

In his petition, Mr. Garrison contended that the X-rays and photographs would show that the President had been struck by bullets from "at least two directions," and that the fatal head wounds had been caused by bullets fired from the front. The Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald



District Attorney Jim Garrison seeks use of photos.

alone shot at Mr. Kennedy, firing from the rear, when the assassination occurred in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Mr. Van Cleve said in an interview today that several writers and others interested in the assassination had demanded to be shown the items, despite the conditions in the agreement between the Archives and the Kennedy family.

According to Mr. Van Cleve, some of these individuals threatened court action, asserting that the Kennedy family had no legal right to restrict access to the X-rays and photographs since they were taken by Navy personnel, using Government equipment and film.

The hearing on Mr. Garrison's motion, which is set for Jan. 17, could produce the first court test of this question. However, one Government source hinted today that the Justice Department might assert that the reciprocal interstate witness law under which Mr. Garrison is seeking the items applied only to witnesses and not to physical evidence.

Mr. Van Cleve said that the United States Attorney's office here would determine trial strategy but that he expected the Government to resist the effort to undermine agreements between donors and the Archives.

David G. Bress, United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, said his office has not yet decided what its response would be to Mr. Garrison's demand.

3
NEW YORK TIMES
1 JAN 1969

P-Hess, John L.
Soc. 4.01.2 Farewell America
P-Hepburn, James

BOOK ON KENNEDY SEES A WIDE PLOT

Origin of Europe Bestseller
Remains a Mystery

By JOHN L. HESS
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Dec. 31—A book of mysterious origin accusing the entire American power structure of complicity in the assassination of John F. Kennedy has spread through Western Europe and is now crossing the Atlantic.

The book, called "Farewell America" in its English-language edition and "l'Amérique Brûle" ("America Burns") in French, says several dozen persons participated directly in the plot and many more, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, knew about it before the event.

"Farewell America" was printed in Belgium for a company chartered in Liechtenstein, apparently for that purpose. It was marketed in France, with considerable success, by a new company that has no other product, and is now being offered to Americans outside regular trade book channels by a Montreal concern.

The author is listed as James Hepburn. He is described in publicity for the book as an American, but a biography on the cover flap says he was born abroad 34 years ago, went to the London School of Economics, was graduated from the "Institute of Political Studies" in Paris, met Jacqueline Bouvier in 1951, first visited the United States in 1960 and twice met Mr. Kennedy that year.

'Pretty Much Pseudonym'

In fact, René Lamarre, head of Editions Nouvelles Frontières, the French company marketing the book, affirmed in an interview that "James Hepburn" was actually "pretty much a pseudonym," representing a "group of European and American researchers."

This is supported by author's acknowledgments in the book, in which 16 collaborators in the French edition and 11 in the English are thanked. Only first names are given for most of those thanked, who are listed as living in six countries, including the United States.

Mr. Lamarre said the manuscript had been offered to and rejected by "practically all" American trade publishers before it appeared in West Germany and France last summer. It has been an evident best-seller here; Mr. Lamarre put French sales at 60,000 so far. He said 30,000 copies of the English edition had been printed.

An apparent reason for its rejection by American publishers was the fear of libel action. A number of prominent citizens are accused in the book, either directly or by implication, of having had guilty knowledge of the plot to kill the President.

Written in Clear Prose

The book is written in a clear, educated prose, heavily studded with citations from both historic and recent socioeconomic sources. It is harsh on virtually all elements of American society except its hero, President Kennedy, and his brother, Robert; even Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy does not escape criticism, although the book was written before her remarriage.

Two-thirds of the book is devoted to an effort to explain why the late President had incurred the wrath of various segments of American society — the underworld, segregationists, the military, Texas oil interests, business, the Federal bureaucracy and especially the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The authors are critical also of leaders of labor, Negroes and liberals, and of the public in general. At the time of the assassination, they say, "America was fat, dumb and happy."

But they say the President was actually was "condemned" by a "Committee" of Texas and Louisiana notables. The crime itself is reported as having been committed by a band of professionals directly aided by the Dallas police.

No New Evidence Offered

Lee Harvey Oswald is described as having been an agent of both the F.B.I. and the C.I.A., as are several other figures in the alleged plot. Unlike the F.B.I., the C.I.A. as an organization is acquitted of having had direct knowledge of the affair. Only afterward, says "Farewell America," did the commanding sections of the power structure rally to cover up the crime.

No new evidence is offered to support the allegations, which are generally conclusions or suppositions drawn previously published material.

The English-language edition challenges persons named to sue for libel, but this would pose difficulties. Companies chartered in Liechtenstein, such as the publisher of "Farewell America," are covered by that little country's secrecy laws, as well as by its tax exemptions.

The book has found a substantial market in Europe for at least two reasons. One is its intense and uncritical praise of President Kennedy, who was widely loved here. (Kennedy half-dollars are worn as medallions in some countries.)

The other is the conspiracy theory. The Warren Commission's thesis of a lone killer has never won wide acceptance on this side of the Atlantic.

C.I.A. - New Orleans

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
DAILY DEFENDER

M-32,069

DEC 30 1968

Garrison Says CIA Agents Involved In Assassinations

Agents of the Central Intelligence Agency are "deeply involved" in the killings of both President Kennedy and the Rev. Martin Luther King, New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison has charged.

"I think all other alternatives are now eliminated," he said in an exclusive interview in the January issue of *Evergreen Review* magazine. Garrison, who charged in May of last year that the CIA was hampering his investigation into the president's death, also said there is "a probable connection" between the CIA and Sen. Robert Kennedy's murder last June.

In the last killing, Garrison said, the CIA likely used "a cover organization." In the other murders, he says, CIA agents were involved directly.

"There is enough data available in all three cases to state, as a probability, that they were all accomplished by the same force and that they were all intelligence assassinations."

Asked by author Paris Flammonde if U. S. intelligence operatives are responsible, Garrison said, "Yes, particularly true with regard to the assassination of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King. I think all other alternatives

are now eliminated. These... are clearly assassinations in which the CIA is deeply involved."

"This does not necessarily mean that the command came down from the top, but it does mean that at least a major component of the CIA is now in the business of exterminating any national leaders who are opposed to the perpetuation of the Cold War, as well as to our adventures in Asia. And I think it will continue," Garrison said.

Asked if he believed a connection existed between the killings of King and President Kennedy, Garrison said he had "strong evidence."

Garrison charged that, if Sen. Kennedy had lost the Democratic primary in California, "he'd be alive today." His victory, the New Orleans district attorney said, marked him for murder because, if he became president, he would disengage U. S. forces from military action in Asia.

He said Senator Kennedy had not contradicted the Warren Report on his brother's killing because he felt powerless to do anything about it "until he became President." Garrison said he had been contracted by the Senator's emissaries who told him Senator

Kennedy understood, "There are many guns between him and the White House."

Garrison said he had "no doubt" Senator Kennedy would have reopened his brother's murder case if he was elected president.

"I think the fact that he (Sen. Kennedy) was killed so quickly indicates that there's no question in the mind of the cabal element of the CIA" that he would reopen the case, Garrison said. "I think in his case they had no other alternative. I'm sure they were reluctant to have to go through another assassination, but they were not taking the chance of his becoming President."

Garrison said "the governmental power involved" will attempt to break up his Shaw trial prosecution by legal or extra-legal methods. He said he expects to be killed by the CIA. "I don't want to sound gloomy, but my attitude is very simple. I don't expect to survive this thing (trial). But I don't worry about it. I'm going to keep pushing ahead. At least, they're going to know they were danced with."

The New Orleans official was interviewed by author Flammonde for the article "Why President Kennedy was

30 DEC 1963

P-Hoppe, Arthur

C.H.A. 4 - New Orleans

ARTHUR HOPPE

Even Conspiracy Times Change

Scene: The Board Room of They, Inc., conspiracy manufacturers. At the head of the table is Hiram They III, president of the thriving firm.

Mr. They: Well, gentlemen, I'm proud to report that 1963 was a very good year for conspiracies — one of our best since the heydays of McCarthyism. Production was up 16.4 percent and sales reached a 5-year high. Right, Ed?

First Vice President: Right, chief. Our standard Insidious Communist Conspiracy in six colors, all of them frightening, continued to sell very well to the right wing. What about the left wing, Joe?

Second Vice President: We're doing better there, Ed, with both products. As you know, we have the Industrial-Military Conspiracy and the Vast Assassination Conspiracy. The latter wraps up five different assassinations and includes the CIA, the FBI, the Secret Service, five police departments, Cuban refugees, white racists and, as an optional extra, Wall Street financiers.

Production Supervisor: I might mention here, chief, a new product we've been testing — The Anarchist Conspiracy. Its pattern is one of a tightly knit conspiracy of anarchists stirring up students to overthrow everything. And it's

sold extremely well among college presidents and congressional investigators. We predict a growing market.

Mr. They: Good, good. But we can't rest on our laurels, gentlemen. Let's look ahead to the coming year. Let's talk rapid growth.

Research: Well, chief, we've been working on a new Red-Yellow Conspiracy, composed of Chinese Communists and cowardly Indians. But so far, we haven't found a market for it.

Mr. They (frowning): Exactly. We tend to develop a conspiracy and then look for a market. I say let's look at the market first. And, gentlemen, we may sell well to the right and left, but we've overlooked the biggest market of all — the middle-of-the-roaders!

First V. P.: By God, chief, you're right!

Mr. They (nodding): Here are the right and the left, happily secure in knowing why things are in such a mess. And there's the poor, deprived middle-of-the-roader with nothing to blame his troubles on but himself.

Second V. P. (excitedly): What a ready-made market, chief! Who's responsible for making tire chains an inch too short? Who's behind it always raining on Sunday? Who takes

the last parking space? Who cuts you off in the middle of an important phone call? who. . .

Research (hopefully): Chinese Communists and cowardly Indians?

Mr. They: I think you can do better, Research. But we're going to fill this unmet need. Production, double your output of whole cloth. Design, I want a lot of fancy embroidery for details. Sales, get ready for the biggest year in our history.

The Treasurer (an elderly man in a high collar): Now, hold on there, young Hiram. You know darn well your father and your grandfather before him never made any fool attempts to sell our products to the middle-of-the-roaders. It's always been a known fact that they've lacked the one thing that would make them good customers — a touch of paranoia.

Mr. They (giving the Treasurer a kindly pat on the shoulder): Thank you for your family loyalty. But I'm afraid you just haven't kept up with the changing times.

MANCHESTER, N.H.
UNION LEADER
D - 56,042
NEW HAMPSHIRE NEWS
S - 48,544

DEC 29 1968

P-Egan, Arthur C. Jr.
C.I.A. 4-New Orleans
JES 5.01

Suit Will Demand Release of Classified Files

New Probe of JFK Assassination

By ARTHUR C. EGAN JR.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 28

A lawsuit to be filed shortly in federal court will petition for the release of all "classified" files of the Warren Commission bearing on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

According to information conveyed exclusively to this reporter, the legal action will be signed into law by President Johnson.

When the Warren Commission announced its findings in the Kennedy assassination it also disclosed the commission had designated a number of documents as "classified material."

On the instructions of the commission, these documents, the first step by a private committee of distinguished citizens and constitutional lawyers seeking to reopen the investigation of Kennedy's death.

UNDER 1967 LAW

The suit will be filed "shortly after the first of the year" under the new federal "Freedom of Information Act" of 1967. The documents were placed in a vault in the National Archives with the contents to be kept secret for 75 years. It is these documents that the newly formed "Citizens Committee" are attempting to have "de-classified."

Chief Justice Earl Warren, commission chairman, declared findings that the true facts of the Kennedy assassination plot would not become known "in our lifetime."

It is expected that Warren and the commission will oppose fiercely the legal maneuver to open the contents of the "classified documents" to public inspection.

MEETING DEC. 19, 20

The actual structure of the private citizens committee has been under discussion for many months and only in the last two weeks have plans been solidified

into action. At a meeting in New York City Dec. 19 and 20, preliminary plans were made for formation of a non-profit corporation to carry out the new investigation.

The makeup of the newly formed citizens committee is known to the New Hampshire Sunday News but, at the request of the man who will act as chief investigator, it is being withheld at this time.

"A formal announcement will be made in the next week or two," the spokesman for the new group told the Sunday News. However, it can be disclosed now, that the private committee of noted citizens and lawyers will include also some of the top investigators of the U. S. Senate along with some private investigators who will be retained by the newly formed group.

'NOT FAR ENOUGH'

The new committee will be financed by individual contributions from dedicated citizens with the possibility that some government funds might be offered and accepted as the investigation progresses. "We are not trying to dis-credit the Warren Commission findings. We feel the commission did not go far enough and is concealing a number of important items and testimony from the general public," said the committee spokesman.

Although not officially formed until last week, some members of the new committee have

catalogued for many months, on their own time and at their own expense, the documents being held in the National Archives under the "classified material" title.

The 37-page catalog, a copy of which came into the possession of the Sunday News, disclosed there are 1,555 "Commission Documents" being held in the vault. These range in size from single-page documents to documents of several volumes of

diverse material. Some documents were printed as "commission exhibits" and stored in the vault.

However, the "documents" being held in the vault were not printed in the 26-volumes accompanying the Commission's Report on the assassination.

One interesting fact noted in the 37-page catalog was that the Warren Commission reached its findings on the assassination without viewing the photographs or X-rays from Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Tex., where Kennedy died of his wounds.

The late U. S. Sen. Robert F. Kennedy not only refused to allow commission members to see these exhibits but also withheld the autopsy report submitted by the Parkland Hospital physicians.

The catalog compiled by the committee also disclosed that some documents in the vault were printed in whole while others were printed only in part. Many documents were split, some parts being printed and others parts unprinted. Many documents were neither printed nor made available to anyone but remain in note form.

The committee spokesman told the Sunday News that all testimony and exhibits in connection with Lee Harvey's Oswald's trip to Mexico was labeled "top classified material."

Oswald was the alleged assassin of President Kennedy.

According to the committee spokesman, all reference to an army private who had voiced advance statements about a plot to assassinate Kennedy was using devious methods of num-bering the documents, are pre-man was picked up by the FBI, questioned, committed to a mental institution for a time and then released.

"He was scared into silence by someone—he won't even talk to one of our investigators," the spokesman charged.

The Sunday News, using the catalog of the "Citizens Committee," broke down the 1,555

documents being held in the National Archives vault for the next 75 years.

There are 194 "commission documents" which are "unavailable to the press, public or any committee wishing to conduct its own probe into the assassination of the late President. Of this number, 133 are from the FBI; 37 are from the CIA; nine are from the Secret Service; six from the U. S. State Dept.; two from Health, Welfare and Education, five from the Internal Revenue Service and two from a source not identified by the commission.

There are 525 "commission documents" being held in the Archives which are said to be "available" for viewing but these documents have never been printed — they are still in note form. This true also for 1,807 pages which remain unprinted and were deleted from documents which were printed.

There is no official explanation of why the documents were placed in the Archives vault in the "unprinted, note only stage."

Of the printed documents in the Archives vault, 491 pages of FBI testimony was labeled "unavailable" and deleted from the printed reports.

Two pages from a report submitted by the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee also was placed on the "unavailable" list along with a "selected sections of reports" from the U. S. State Dept.

"The Warren Commission, by placing these documents in the vault for the next 75 years, and using devious methods of numbering the documents, are preventing the public from analyzing the material being held back from the world in connection with the assassination," the committee spokesman claimed.

It was indicated that the newly formed "Citizens Committee" might appeal to President-elect Nixon to "order" that the documents be made public once he assumes the presidency.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
RECORDER

WEEKLY - CIRC. NOT
AVAILABLE
DEC 23 1958

C.I.A. 4-New Orleans
Garrison, Tim

DA says Kennedy, King killed by CIA

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"I think all other alternatives are now eliminated," he said in an exclusive interview in the January issue of Evergreen Review magazine. Garrison, who charged in May of last year that the CIA was hampering his investigation into the

President's death, also said there is a "probable connection" between the CIA and Sen. Robert Kennedy's murder last June. In the last killing, Garrison said, the CIA likely used "a cover organization." In other murders, he said, CIA agents were involved directly.

There is enough data available in all three cases to state, as a probability, that they were all accomplished by the same force and they were intelligence assassinations."

Asked by author *Parris Flammonde* if U.S. intelligence operatives are responsible, Garrison said, "Yes, particularly true with regard to the assassination of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King. I think all other alternatives are now eliminated. These are clearly assassinations in which the CIA is deeply involved."

"This does not necessarily mean that the command came down from the top, but it does mean that at least a major component of the CIA is now in the business of exterminating national leaders who are opposed to the perpetuation of the Cold War, as well as our adventures in Asia. And I think it will continue," Garrison said.

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Garrison charged that if Sen. Kennedy had lost Democratic primary in California, "he'd be alive today."

His victory the New Orleans district attorney said, marked him for murder because if he became President, he would disengage U.S. forces from military action in Asia.

He said Senator Kennedy had not contradicted the Warren Report on his brother's killing because he felt powerless to do anything about it "until he became President." Garrison said he had been contacted by the senator's emissaries who told him Sen. Kennedy understood, "There are many guns behind him and the White House."

Garrison said he had "no doubt Senator Kennedy would have reopened his brother's murder case if he was elected President."

"I think the fact that he (Sen. Kennedy) was killed so quickly indicates that there's no question in the mind of the cabal element of the CIA that he would reopen the case," Garrison said. "I think in his case they had no other alternative. I'm sure they were reluctant to have to go through another assassination; but they were not taking the chance of his becoming President."

Garrison said "the governmental power involved" will attempt to break up his Shaw trial prosecution by legal or extralegal methods. He said he expects to be killed by the CIA. "I don't want to sound gloomy but my attitude is very simple. I don't expect to survive this thing (trial.)"

But I don't worry about it. I'm going to keep pushing ahead. At least, they're going to know they were danced with."

The Evergreen Review is a monthly publication devoted to politics, literature and the arts.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
SUN-TIMES

M-547,391
S-701,460

DEC 21 1968

Org. 1 House Un-American
Activities Committee

C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans

Where's The Tennis Ball?

The recent hearing conducted by the House Un-American Activities Committee reminded us of the final scene in the film "Blow Up," which depicts two clowns engaged in an elaborate game of tennis without a ball.

On one side was the subpoenaed witness, sometimes arriving in war paint or Revolutionary War garb, speaking of capitalistic imperialism or international CIA plots.

On the other side was HUAC itself, interested in tracking down the international Red conspiracy with its tentacles stretching, the chairman was convinced, around the globe to Chicago.

So, of course, Yippie leader Jerry Rubin, barred from the hearings because he was wearing a Santa suit (and carrying a water pistol), explained that he was wearing red because the committee was interested in the "red peril." Meanwhile a friend, David Dellinger, was telling the committee

that an international CIA conspiracy was probably responsible for the assassinations of President Kennedy and Malcolm X.

Committee chairman Richard Ichord (D-Mo.), not to be outdone, blasted the Walker Report on the novel grounds that anything so well written could not be telling the truth and went on to declare by fiat that "revolutionaries and subversives" were what the convention was all about.

All this may seem somewhat confusing to anyone who does not happen to share the view that the events of human history are always dictated by the nefarious scheming of a handful of powerful villains.

But perhaps we outsiders can't fully appreciate what is going on. The two sides doubtlessly had a fine time exchanging their paranoid views. It would seem presumptuous to ask the clowns, "Where's the tennis ball?"

MIAMI, FLA.

NEWS

E - 93,491

DEC 17 1968

File

C.I.A. - New Orleans
Garrison, Tim
500.4.01.1 Evergreen
Review

Garrison 'Ties' CIA To King, 2 Kennedy

Reuters News Service

NEW YORK — Jim Garrison charges that the CIA is probably deeply involved in the assassinations of President Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King and may have had a hand in the murder of Sen. Robert Kennedy.

The district attorney told the magazine Evergreen Review that there is sufficient data to state "as a probability" that the "same force" accomplished the three murders.

Garrison said in an interview that in President Kennedy's case "we have a great deal of data available. In the second case (of Martin Luther King) there's quite a bit of data now available — in the third (Robert Kennedy), there is just a little data available."

"However, there is enough data available in all three cases to state, as a probability, that they were all accomplished by the same force and that they were all intelligence assassinations," Garrison said.

Asked if he meant United States Intelligence, he replied, "Yes. That's particularly true with regard to the assassination of President Kennedy and Martin Luther King."

"I think all other alternatives are now clearly eliminated. These, I think, are clearly assassinations in which the Central Intelligence Agency is deeply involved," he said.

He said this did not mean that "the command came down from the top."

"But it does mean that at least a major component of the Central Intelligence Agency is now in the business of exterminating any national leaders who are opposed to the perpetuation of the Cold War, as well as

to our adventures in Asia," Garrison said.

"And I think it will continue," he added.

Evergreen Review is a monthly publication devoted mainly to politics, literature and the arts.

Deaths

P-Toesten, Joachim
Garrison, Jim

CPS. sent
HIC
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King, Martin Luther
C.I.A. 1.01 Helms, Richard
C.I.A. 4-New Orleans
Orig under
Toesten

Joachim Joesten's

TRUTH LETTER

An Antidote to Official Mendacity and Newsfaking in the Press

Vol. I, No. 7

December 15, 1968

They Shall Not Escape !

Lyndon B. Johnson - J. Edgar Hoover - Richard Helms -
James J. Rowley - H.L. Hunt - Jesse E. Curry - Charles N.
Batchelor - Bill Decker - Will Fritz - Henry Wade -
William Alexander - Forrest V. Sorrels - Gordon Shanklin -
Ruth Paine, et al.

The impact of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision to refuse Clay Shaw's appeal for "sanctuary" will be momentous, even though the servile news media once again are on the soft pedal. The shock waves generated by that historic ruling will travel far and wide, and deep into the future. The year 2039 now is just around the corner. It will be a long, long year and before it has run its course, all the participants in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy will indeed be dead - mostly not from natural causes.

What is really so important about the brief order of Dec. 9 by which the Supreme Court affirmed a ruling of the U.S. District Court in New Orleans (see TL, Vol. I, No. 1) denying Shaw's petition for an injunction to stop the prosecution is not that it opens the way for the much-delayed trial to take place at last. That is important, too, but another consideration is paramount.

For, what this order really does is to mark the final, irreparable destruction of the Warren Report. There is no need to underline the supreme historical irony of the Warren Court stepping so hard on the toes of the Warren Commission.

Nor is there any mistaking this true significance of the Supreme Court decision. In their appeal to the high bench, Shaw's lawyers had charged specifically that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison "did not expect to obtain a valid conviction" but was using the case to provide "a judicial forum for his attacks on the Warren Commission." And they had explicitly asked the Supreme Court for a ruling to the effect that the Warren Report shall be considered "valid, accurate, binding and controlling upon all courts in the United States."

This was the real underlying purpose of the lawyers' move from the State's into federal jurisdiction. They hoped to obtain from the high court a solemn affirmation that the Warren Report, issued over the signature of the Chief Justice of the United States, was in effect equal to a Supreme Court decision and could not be challenged by a lower bench.

OMAHA, NEBR.
WORLD-HERALD

M - 125,757
S - 271,938
DEC 12 1968

Garrison, Jim
Sinh. 4-New Orleans

Garrison Sets Date in JFK Conspiracy Trial

From World-Herald Press Services.

New Orleans, La. — District Attorney Jim Garrison Wednesday set January 21 — the day after Richard Nixon is sworn in as President — for the trial of Clay L. Shaw on charges of conspiring to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Shaw, 55, would go on trial in Orleans Parish Criminal District Court in a jury trial presided over by Judge Edward Haggerty.

The United States Supreme Court earlier this week denied a restraining order asked by Shaw against Garrison which would have prohibited the District Attorney from prosecuting him.

Garrison says Shaw, the for-

mer director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, conspired with Lee Harvey Oswald and "others" to kill Kennedy, a few months before the President was shot in Dallas November 22, 1963.

Shaw has denied all the charges.

Warren Commission

Shaw's suit before the United States Supreme Court said Garrison made him a "patsy" in a campaign to discredit the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination and to prove the Government was covering up vital evidence, United Press International said.

The Supreme Court turned down these contentions.

Shaw's trial on the charge has

been delayed three times by legal maneuvering.

Garrison predicted that the Federal Government would escalate its efforts to obstruct the case, but he said he didn't know what the efforts would be.

Garrison assistant James L. Alcock said he expects new defense pleadings which may result in further postponement, the Associated Press said.

'Judgeship Offered'

Garrison would not comment when asked if he felt the Nixon Administration would de-classify remaining Warren Commission files.

He did say that an offer from an undisclosed source had been made him to resign and drop the case in return for a Federal

Judgeship.

The Warren Commission concluded that Oswald alone killed the President. Garrison contends the assassination was the result of a conspiracy, and that Oswald may not even have been the assassin.

Garrison said he was pleased that the trial would take place under the Nixon Administration.

"We hope the new Government in Washington will realize it cannot interfere with the trial of Shaw win the state courts," he said.

Garrison several times has accused President Johnson of concealing information pertinent to the trial, including the "complicity" of persons connected with the CIA.

4
CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE

M - 805,581
S - 1,124,946

DEC 5 1968

Protest Leader Rips Daley, Cops at Probe

BY ALDO BECKMAN

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)
Washington, Dec. 4 — There was a certain tragic education value" in the violence in Chicago that accompanied the Democratic national convention, David Dellinger said today.

Dellinger, the president of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, the organizing group for the demonstrations that led to the police confrontation, said, however, that he would have much preferred the protest to have remained peaceful.

Testifying before the House committee on un-American activities, which is probing what part subversive influences had on the riots, Dellinger said that Mayor Daley runs the city by



Dave Dellinger

employing a police force which "daily suppresses the rights of black people and poor people."

Asked About Interviews

It was a "good education" for white America to bring that out in the open, he said.

As Frank Conley, counsel for the special subcommittee, was questioning Dellinger about interviews he gave during the convention to Havana radio, Dellinger suggested that the central intelligence agency might have been responsible for the murder of both President Kennedy and Malcolm X, former Black Muslim leader.

Rips Warren Report

"I'm not saying the CIA murdered President Kennedy, but it's a question the American people should ask themselves," he said. "You can't murder thruout the world, such as the CIA has done, without eventually doing it at home."

Rep. Richard Ichord (D., Mo.), the chairman of the investigating panel, wondered what Dellinger thought of the Warren commission report. "It was a snow job designed to pacify the American people," replied Dellinger.

"Do you have any direct evidence the CIA was involved in the murder of Malcolm X?" asked Conley.

"I'm not prepared to answer any questions concerning the two murders," said Dellinger, "but there are some very disturbing aspects to the killings that the government is trying to sweep under the rug."

Not Accusing CIA

Later, after a brief recess, Dellinger said he wanted to emphasize that he was not accusing the CIA of the murders, but repeated his allegation about their activities thruout the world. "Sooner or later, they're bound to commit murder here, too," he said.

Describing himself as a "non-violent revolutionist," Dellinger said he had sympathy for oppressed people thruout the world, including the Czech victims of the recent soviet invasion.

He accused the United States of "having its tentacles all over the world," and said the reason it is the richest nation in the world is because it "bleeds underdeveloped nations." He compared the Viet Cong with American patriots under George Washington, and reiterated his oftstated belief that American troops should be withdrawn from Viet Nam.

P-Beckman, Aldo
c.i.a. 4. New Orleans
X, Malcolm

Dellinger, David

Org. 1 National Mobilization
Committee to End the War
in Vietnam

Barred from Hearing

Jerry Rubin, a leader of the Youth International party (Yippies), who is scheduled to appear in closed session on Friday before Ichord's group, was barred from the hearing room today when he showed up in a Santa Claus suit.

The bearded Rubin, who said he would refuse to testify unless it is in open session, told reporters his costume represented "the red peril," and said he was trying to reach the "revolutionaries of tomorrow." In banning his entry into the room, Ichord said his appearance would "increase the opportunities of disruptions."

The hearing is to resume tomorrow, with Dellinger to return to the witness chair.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

DEC 5 1968
H - 226,804
S - 264,344

Pacifist Witness Gives View CIA In on Assassinations

By SAM KINCH JR.
Washington Bureau of The News
WASHINGTON—Veteran pacifist and antiwar leader David Dellinger said Wednesday that the Central Intelligence Agency may have been involved in the assassinations of President John Kennedy and black militant Malcolm X.

Dellinger made the statement about the CIA at a House un-American Activities Committee hearing as he also asserted that there is a plot to "eliminate" young black leaders.

"The CIA has been assassinating people throughout the world for too many years," Dellinger said. "We can't do that abroad

without sooner or later doing it in this country."

ASKED IF he were accusing the CIA of involvement in the two murders, Dellinger said, "we don't know," then added that there are "some very disturbing aspects" about the deaths of Kennedy and Malcolm X. Based on his own studies, he said, "some governmental or quasigovernmental agency" was involved, at least in Malcolm X's murder.

The digression about the CIA and the assassinations came during a hearing that was supposed to deal with Communist and other subversive involve-

ment in the bloody demonstrations in Chicago at the time of the Democratic National Convention.

During 3½ hours, Dellinger, 53 and balding, talked less about the Chicago demonstrations—of which he was the national chairman—than about World War II, Korea, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and, most of all, Vietnam.

Dellinger, who served three years in jail for refusing to register for the draft just before World War II, described himself as "a pacifist by politics and religion" and as "a nonviolent revolutionist."

AS AN OLDER generation member of the new left, he described "the movement" as an attempt to "introduce economic democracy and extend political democracy," not to seize but to "decentralize and democratize power."

Rarely raising his voice, he called HUAC "illegal, immoral . . . and largely ineffective" and said he therefore did not hesitate to testify under subpoena.

Dellinger, who is editor of Liberation, a leftist magazine, also is chairman of the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, which sponsored and organized the Chicago antiwar demonstrations.

He described the National Mobilization as an "organic but somewhat informal" organization that "differs somewhat in style from the old left or the establishment or other forms of conventional politics." He said the group raises money, as it is needed, from more than 100 constituent organizations and from sympathetic individuals.

Dellinger said he is not a bookkeeper and does not know how much the demonstrations cost, but he said a "considerable deficit" of "at least several thousand dollars" was incurred.

P - Kinch, Sam
P - Dellinger, David
Org. House Un-American Activities
Committee
Org. National Mobilization
Committee to
End the War in
Vietnam

C.I.A. - New Orleans

1/5
B a

P. Parsons, Albert C.
Doster, Reid
C.I.A. 4 - Cuba (Bay of
Pigs)

Garrison, Tim (2)
C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans
SOC. 4.01.2 Bay of
Pigs

Original filed
under Soc

P I G S

Albert C. Parsons

- THE FIRST PUBLISHED ACCOUNT BY AN AMERICAN PILOT
HIRED BY THE CIA TO FLY COMBAT MISSIONS IN CUBA
- JFK CANCELLED CIA PLANS...CIA TAKES RAP
- DOES THE GOVERNMENT HAVE THE RIGHT TO LIE...?

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
INDEPENDENT

E - 23,963

NOV 14 1968

P-Moorhead, Jim
P-Lane, Mark
C.I.A. 4-New Orleans
Garrison, Jim

Author Still Stirs Doubts About Warren Report

JIM MOORHEAD

Independent Reporter

The horror of the John F. Kennedy assassination was relived with author-attorney Mark Lane on the University of South Florida campus this week.

In a Tuesday night address to a small audience of students, faculty and townspeople, Lane said little that was new in the anti-Warren Commission remarks he has been making since publication of his bestseller, "Rush to Judgment."

Indeed, his sarcasm at times seemed in bad taste and some of the edge was gone from the verbal daggers aimed at that august body of men who produced the government's official answer to the slaying of JFK in November 1963.

But Lane's ability to raise doubts in the minds of his listeners about the credibility of those 26 bound volumes was still evident.

Time and again he cited instances where the commission ignored testimony from eyewitnesses to the Dallas murder. Here and there he presented what he said were inconsistencies in the report's own wording and reasoning.

In the nature of fresh material, Lane said Sen. Robert Kennedy indicated through emissaries to New Orleans earlier this year that he believed — like Lane and New Orleans District Atty. Jim Garrison — the full truth of

his brother's assassination was not known.

In fact, said Lane, the New York senator agreed with Garrison's theory that "elements in the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) conspired to assassinate John F. Kennedy."

RFK was determined to further investigate the facts surrounding the president's death, but perhaps was biding his time until he ascended to the presidency himself, Lane said. Also, Robert Kennedy "knew there were guns between him and the White House."

Lane gave no indication he saw any connection between the JFK murder and that of Robert Kennedy in April of this year, but he regarded the second murder as a setback for the final solution of the first.

Why would the CIA want the young president's life, someone asked. "I don't know," Lane answered. "It is very difficult to penetrate the upper echelons of a secret government agency."

But, such agencies regard presidents merely as "transients moving through their administration," Lane said. In the case of upper-echelon CIA types, "they want total control of the world, some of them."

It now is known that John Kennedy — through Robert (his attorney general) and Gen. Maxwell Taylor — wanted "to scatter the CIA to the winds," Lane said. The dis-

solution of the agency supposedly was to begin right after JFK's Southwest trip.

There currently is 'a massive campaign under way to defeat Jim Garrison' in an upcoming try for re-election to his post, Lane said. It could sink Garrison's investigation.

Or, said Lane, Garrison "may very well be arrested by the federal government within a year" on charges of income tax evasion. This will be hard to prove, the author said, because his income is a matter of public record and he files his tax return using the so-called "short form" besides.

Garrison currently is being blocked by the federal government in his efforts to bring New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw to trial on charges of conspiring to kill the president, Lane said, adding that if the government succeeds in doing this, "it just goes to show where we are in this country."

Lane said he has seen the evidence Garrison has compiled surrounding the JFK murder and "I believe he has

an extremely strong case."

The case should be permitted to come to trial, Lane said, because "I believe Jim Garrison — one of the most maligned men in the United

States — has substantially solved the mystery of the conspiracy."

Instead, he said, "the whole force of the federal government has been used to sup-

press the facts concerning the death of President Kennedy."

He later told this reporter offstage: "It's a frightening thing, but it happened. It's happening."

Orig. under Lane

DENVER, COLO.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

M - 194,933
S - 209,571

NOV 13 1968

Gregory Predicts White Revolution

By DICK TUCKER

Rocky Mountain News Political Writer

Young white radicals, not blacks, will bring about revolutionary changes in America, Dick Gregory predicted here Tuesday.

The erstwhile comedian and presidential candidate said the revolution will come in 18 months if the problems of human rights and "full implementation of the Constitution" are not solved.

If it happens, he said the country will be "reduced to ashes."

Gregory, who spoke at the University of Colorado Monday night, talked to newsmen at an airport press conference on arrival here.

Press Releases

He handed out press releases outlining his plans to occupy a "Black House" in Washington, D.C., as the "Independent Write-in President of the United States in exile."

Sounding like the right wing extremists who see a "Red" under every bed, Gregory expounded on the New Left theory that agents of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) are behind everything bad that happens in America.

He contended the CIA plotted the assassination of Malcolm X, Martin Luther King and the Kennedys and already is laying the groundwork to place the blame elsewhere if President-elect Richard M. Nixon is killed.

Recent arrests of Yemeni immigrants for allegedly plotting to kill Nixon sets the stage to blame outsiders if it happens, according to Gregory.

"If Nixon Lives"

Gregory maintains the people controlling the CIA are ex-Nazis who were brought to this country under a deal made by Allen Dulles not to prosecute them at the end of World War II.

"If Nixon lives to be inaugurated" Gregory said, "if he has any hope of being elected four years from now, he'll have to swing so far to the left even I won't like him."

He said the young whites will force Nixon to make changes or they will bring the country down.

"These young white kids have been treated like niggers, but they're not reacting like niggers are supposed to," he said.

"They'll throw dynamite."

Gregory, who was on the bal-

lot in a few states as a Peace and Freedom or New Party candidate, and a write-in candidate in others, said he collected about 1.5 million votes last Tuesday.

Couldn't Assess

He said he couldn't assess the success of his movement because he had no idea how many votes he might get.

Gregory said he and Mark Lane, his running mate, are in the process of setting up a "government-in-exile" with initial emphasis on a world food program "guarantee somehow that no human being will ever have to go to bed hungry."

Convinced that governments could solve the food problem, but won't, Gregory said his movement will deal directly with people.

The bearded comedian, who gave up a lucrative night club business to take up the anti-war, human rights banner, said he still could get \$10,000 a week as a performer.

He doubted if he ever would appear in night clubs again, but said he would tape television shows when he had a chance. He appeared on the Rowan and Martin "Laugh-In" television program Monday night.

P - Tucker, Dick

Gregory, Dick

C.I.A. - New Orleans

C.I.A. - U.S.

C.I.A. - Dulles, Allen

FIVE YEARS LATER

Kennedy: The Making of a Myth

CECIL OSBAINE

ON A LATE FALL afternoon, returning from lunch to UN headquarters in New York, I was told by my shocked friends of the death of President Kennedy. I can see their faces now—grave and worried, reflecting minds struggling to adjust to a sudden and completely unforeseen change in our political environment.

A few minutes later I was in the crowded Delegates' Lounge of the General Assembly. And I saw and heard things there which didn't make sense to me—things which aroused my curiosity and which I am not sure I fully understand even today. Delegates from India, Nigeria and even Sweden were literally grief-stricken. One of my Indian friends told me, with tears streaming down his cheeks, that the death of President Kennedy was a greater and more painful tragedy than was the death of Gandhi.

This kind of empathy with Americans at a moment of national tragedy led me to believe that perhaps America was, after all, the second homeland of all educated men. Perhaps the grief I saw reflected an unspoken admiration and affection for the United States, for its culture and its people. But this didn't fit another fact which fairly leaped out at the casual observer. Among foreign delegations (except for the Communists, of course) the symptoms of near-hysterical grief were evident in inverse proportion to the degree of friendship and cooperation which each delegation had been showing for the United States. And within particular delegations, the grief-stricken individuals were the very ones who had in the past weeks been least cooperative with the American delegation, the ones who had been most ready to run errands for the Russians, the ones most eager to stick pins in the United States. A closer analysis showed that cosmopolitan, sophisticated "pros" among the foreigners at the UN tended not to be deeply affected by the death of an American President. It was those who were new to the trade of diplomacy

or those who didn't pretend to be diplomats but were rather teachers, lawyers, or politicians who took Kennedy's death as a personal blow.

During the next week I could observe, through the funeral and the killing of Oswald, two more phenomena which didn't seem to be predictable. One was that those foreigners who were so deeply affected by Kennedy's death seemed to leap, as did Chief Justice Warren, to the conclusion that the President was killed by ultra-conservative forces personified by Dallas and Texas. Unlike the Chief Justice, but like most American intellectuals, my grief-stricken friends continued to assume that a conservative conspiracy must have been behind the assassination.

THESE OBSERVATIONS left me puzzled and troubled. During the next two years in Washington and the following three years in India and Pakistan, I made a hobby of analyzing the reactions of foreign intellectuals, particularly those of the underdeveloped countries, to the death of President Kennedy and to related events and patterns of events.

It was soon evident that non-intellectuals abroad tended to react in normal, predictable patterns except insofar as they were influenced by the non-standard and unpredicted reaction of the intellectuals. The reaction of the non-intellectuals was in general not intense and did not involve personal values. Inquiry should obviously be concentrated on those who defined themselves as members of an educated minority.

I found that most foreign intellectuals were eager to talk to Americans about their reactions to the death of Kennedy, but there was a qualitative change in their disclosures as individual discussions went deeper. These qualitative changes were remarkable in their extent, and I was never able, in an individual case, to reach a level of

inquiry and response which seemed to represent a stable emotional level. This characteristic was so marked that I would often observe reactions of an individual to a remark about Kennedy as a method of determining whether he could be expected to react as an intellectual to other events and situations.

What was John F. Kennedy in the mind of a typical underdeveloped intellectual? It seems almost certain that a kind of identification with Kennedy lay at the bottom of these easily observed and deep emotions. But why should a Nigerian schoolteacher or a junior official in Pakistan choose John F. Kennedy as an object of identification?

The John F. Kennedy they identified with was not the real Kennedy—their image of Kennedy bore hardly more than a coincidental resemblance to the real Kennedy. They had not been "sold" a false image of Kennedy, although some of the Madison Avenue techniques used in American political campaigns may have given the initial impetus and even some of the direction to the process of enlarging Kennedy much bigger than life. The Kennedy they saw in their hearts was, first and foremost, a self-aware intellectual, even as they themselves. There is no doubt whatever that Kennedy to them represented a creative academic intellect. His *Profiles in Courage*, for example, is regarded by his foreign admirers as an intellectual landmark; it is fervently believed that he wrote his own speeches, just as Lincoln did. Many foreign intellectuals have memorized parts and even entire texts of Kennedy speeches. By a remarkable exegesis, they interpret some of Kennedy's more vapid and meaningless public utterances as clarion calls against racial persecution, social injustice, and the philistine mores of the middle class.

Kennedy is further regarded as being so "progressive" as to be revolutionary. He is, in myth, rapidly becoming a doctrinaire socialist, his squabble with the steel companies an Armageddon against capitalism, his American University speech a valiant effort to call off the cold war.

Kennedy's wealth is recognized, but it is emphasized that John Kennedy himself never made the money. The senior Kennedy (who appears on the stage only for this purpose) had presented him with great wealth. But the Kennedy of the myth is above all an

Continued

P-Lane, Mark
C.I.A.-4-New Orleans
Garrison, Jim

JACKSON, MISS.
CLARION-LEDGER

M - 55,208

S - 99,734

OCT 25 1963

MARK LANE SAYS

Garrison May Wind Up In Jail With CIA Squelch

STATE COLLEGE — A confidant of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison predicted here Tuesday night Garrison "may be in jail" next year in a Federal government effort to put the locks on his Kennedy assassination.

Mark Lane, author of the controversial bestseller RUSH TO JUDGMENT, told an audience of nearly 1300 Mississippi State University students that the Warren Commission's report on the murder of President John F. Kennedy is a "fraudulent document" which bears "no resemblance to the facts."

Charging that the assassination was plotted by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Lane declared that the Federal government will try to delay the trial of Clay Shaw until Garrison leaves office next year.

Shaw is charged with conspiracy to commit murder in connection with the presidential killing, but, according to Lane, trial has been repeatedly delayed through "illegal" action by the Federal courts.

Lane said Garrison will not run for a third term next year, adding that a successor has already been tapped "pledged to drop the entire matter" of the investigation.

"Indications are that Garrison will be in jail on election day, charged with income tax evasion," he said.

Lane, who lives in New Orleans and claims to have worked closely with Garrison for more than a year, is a lawyer and former New York legislator. He said he spent nearly two and one-half years just reading the 26 volumes of testimony and evidence taken by the Warren Commission.

But he said the nation's news media had already announced the Commission's report as truth before the same evidence was even available for examination by them. He said the press acted "as an arm of the federal government" in praising the Commission's report, which he said was issued to reassure the public without regard to facts.

Lane contends there were at least five shots fired from at least two directions. He said the fatal bullet struck the president from the right front, scattering skull fragments behind and to the left of the car.

"Ninety-five per cent of the witnesses to the assassination of President Kennedy were never called to testify," he charged. He added that nearly two-thirds of them vowed in independent statements that at least part of the volley came from behind a wooden fence on a grassy knoll in front of the motorcade.

He said the Warren Commission rejected all evidence harmful to their "preconceived theo-

ry" that Oswald was the lone assassin and fired three shots from the sixth floor of the Book Depository Building.

Lane described Oswald as an "employee of the FBI" and speculated that Jack Ruby, Oswald's killer, was a member of the "intelligence community." He also implied that the CIA had the President killed because Kennedy had been at odds with the spy agency over the Cuban crisis and Vietnam policy.

Lane also expressed suspicion there might be connections between the assassination and the murders of Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy.

CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

E - 462,916

OCT 19 1968

P-Mark, Norman

Sahl, Mort

Garrison, Jim

C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans

True prophet?

Serious talk from Sahl

By NORMAN MARK

TEN YEARS ago Mort Sahl was revealing that someone had suggested that then-President Eisenhower take the hand of a Southern Negro child and walk her through hostile mobs to integrate a school. Ike, according to Sahl, refused because he couldn't decide what grip to use, interlocking thumbs as when holding a golf club, simple handshake, etc.

Today, in his current engagement at Mr. Kelly's, Sahl is advising liberals:

"If you take a real long look at Richard Nixon, I believe you will tend to forgive Humphrey his errors. But don't take too long a look at Humphrey. You have just three weeks to look at Wallace, Nixon and Humphrey, and rationalize that these are the three best candidates available for President in the United States. But I know you can do it . . . you've done it before."

There is a difference between those two routines. The idea of Eisenhower debating grips is genuinely satiric. Looking closely at Humphrey-Nixon-Wallace is humorous, but is probably quite truthful for large numbers of people. Thus, you seem to laugh and gasp with Sahl at the same time, and the satirist has moved terribly close to the moment when his routines become straight political punditry.

SAHL STILL WEAVES HIS WIT through complex monologs that wander in all directions. His targets are still the big events and big men of the day ("Hoover wasn't retired because you can't attract the best men to federal service if you threaten them with job insecurity every 44 years.").

And he is personally involved in New Orleans district attorney James Garrison's investigation of an alleged plot by the Central Intelligence Agency to kill President John F. Kennedy. Thus, one of his props is the complete Warren Commission report, and he reads from the first volume, that the printing process utilized tannic acid making the book "dangerous if swallowed."

Later we talk of the CIA, politics and candidates in a pilgrimage to the dressing room of America's humorous guru of politics. Sahl is watching Joey Bishop interview George Wallace. He is relaxed, although his face still resembles the painted expression of the beagle just after LBJ has pulled its ears.

"I tell the kids to hang on, we're going into a long night, and they've got to save America," says Sahl, now quite serious. "They ask how long they have to hang on, and I say until it's saved, and they ask why me and I say because that's your job, and don't tell me you can't do it because you've done it before at Valley Forge. I tell them that if they don't take an interest in America now, they won't get another chance."

Sahl, now several years into that dangerously doddering over-30 group, still receives the allegiance of the young and the committed. The reason, he claims, is that "my attitude is wholly in harmony with theirs."

"The only thing they won't swallow is my optimism," he says, "but remember every fascist rat who is elected to office eventually is going to choke on his slogans. All you have to do is play them back with maniacal fidelity what they just said."

"PEOPLE COME UP to me today and say, 'Gee, you're funny again,' as if I just came back from a rest home. Actually the things I said a couple of years ago scared them and now my prophesies are true and there is a guy like me in every family."

"Right now, nature is imitating art. You don't need 'Dr. Strangelove' when you've got LeMay."

"As a satirist, your job is always to stay ahead. I said Ike was a joke when they just elected him, I said Joe McCarthy was the worst when they feared him, I said Kennedy is mortal when they were in love with him, I said integration in 1954 when no one talked about it, I said 'Hey, Negroes, rage doesn't do it,' I said you're heading for cataclysmic disaster if you don't get in touch with your kids three years ago and they said, 'That guy's nuts.' But I've got to move on to the next issue. That's the job, keep jabbing, jabbing."

Sahl worked for a year and a half as one of five men on Garrison's investigative staff, and that investigation now results in many of his jabs.

It is difficult to believe all Sahl tells you. Yet if one-tenth of what he says is true, America has been the subject of a monstrous plot.

HE BEGINS WITH the familiar litany, "The CIA knows who killed the President and it was not Mr. Oswald, but Mr. Oswald worked for the CIA."

Sahl continues, "CIA money is going to militant black groups right now in an effort to create so much friction before the election that they will have to bring the Army into the streets. They are doing this to scare the hell out of the middle class. They hope to move the country to the right in order to keep us in the business of war, to keep the factories open and, I think, eventually to attack China."

"In the future, first Life Magazine will say that there is organized crime in New Orleans and Garrison should not be re-elected. If that does not work, Garrison or Clay Shaw (one of the men he has accused of the plot) will be shot, and you can quote me on that."

Later we go downstairs and sit in a booth, listening to Gerri Granger, a silky smooth Nancy Wilson-type singer who appears at Mr. Kelly's with Sahl.

"America is having a nervous breakdown and she's singing," Sahl whispers. "I'm tired."

[Assassinations]



EPSTEIN'S GARRISON

TWO SUMMERS AGO a tandem attack on the Warren Report all but relegated that work to the fiction section of your local library. The first was Mark Lane's *Rush to Judgment*, which convincingly demonstrated—using the Warren Commission's own evidence—that Oswald could not have done it alone, and drew the first dim outlines of the conspiracy theory. The second was Edward Jay Epstein's *Inquest*, which exposed the rather shoddy inner workings of the Commission and laid bare the tortured logic it finally employed to dispel notions of a conspiracy.

Both books became best sellers, but their authors have since gone different ways. Lane, who shuttered his law practice and struggled for years to get his manuscript published in the United States (it was first published in Britain), has stumped the country in support of District Attorney Jim Garrison's theory that the assassination was carried out by an anti-Castro paramilitary team supervised by persons with CIA affiliations. Epstein, whose book was a converted Cornell University master's thesis—the subject was urged upon him by his mentor, Andrew Hacker—has emerged as one of Garrison's most fervid accusers. His vehicle is *The New Yorker*: in the issue of July 13, he delivered a 25,000-word blast at Garrison, calling the DA's investigation a fraud.

The *New Yorker* article had its genesis over a year ago, when the author showed up at Garrison's office in New Orleans. According to Chief Investigator Louis Ivon, Epstein spent about 48 hours in town, some three hours at the office, and hasn't been seen since. Much of what he writes about has occurred since this touch-and-go visit and is obviously hearsay on his part, yet he writes with the authoritative tone of a participant. Undoubtedly this technique is convincing to his audience, which assumedly is unfamiliar with the intricacies of Garrison's investigation. But to those familiar with the facts, the article is badly slanted.

For example, Philosophy Professor Richard Popkin of the University of California at San Diego, author of the book *The Second Oswald* (propounding the theory of an Oswald double) and "Garrison's Case" in *The New York Review of Books* (September 14, 1967), recently commented on the article:

"I found it a queer mix of facts, half-facts, rumors and very dubious information from people hostile to Garrison. Epstein has compressed all this to make it look like everything's on the same level. I think it would take an awful lot of work to disentangle what he's saying on almost any page as to how much of it has a factual base, how much of it is rumor that he has heard from people, how much of it are charges that have been made by people like [William] Gurvich [who volunteered to work on the investigation without pay, passed himself off as the Chief Investigator, then turned on Garrison] against Garrison, which haven't been substantiated anywhere except by Gurvich's statement of them. And also that he tends to take facts and information and rumors and so on, that occurred over a year and a half's period, and compress them all into simultaneous events, so that a statement made by Garrison at one time is pounced upon on the basis of information or statements he made a year and a half later in a totally different context. So I think it's a quite unfair presentation, which has some factual base, but which also has a lot of very dubious elements in it."

One of the dubious elements is Epstein's version of the testimony of Dean Andrews Jr., a colorful attorney who numbers among his former clients Oswald (who wanted his undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps rectified) and the late David William Ferrie, a central figure in the Garrison investigation. The day after the assassination, Andrews told the Commission he received a phone call from a man he knew as Clay Bertrand, whom he described as a "lawyer without a briefcase" for local homosexuals. Bertrand asked him to go to Dallas and defend Oswald. Garrison contends Bertrand is Clay Shaw, whom he has charged with conspiracy.

According to Epstein, Andrews initially gave the FBI "several different descriptions" of Bertrand, and finally admitted that Bertrand "was merely a figment of his imagination." Later, before the Commission, Andrews stated that he had recently seen Bertrand in a bar and, Epstein says, described him as "a boy" who was "five feet eight inches"

and had "sandy hair." "No other clues to Bertrand's identity turned up, however," writes Epstein, "and Wesley J. Liebler, a Commission lawyer who conducted the investigation in this area, said he was convinced that no such person existed."

An objective reading of Andrews' testimony, however, reveals that he told the FBI that Bertrand was "approximately six feet one inch to six feet two inches in height, brown hair, and well dressed"—a description that closely matches the tall, aristocratic Shaw. As for Bertrand being a figment of his imagination, Andrews declared, "That's what the Feebees [FBI] put on." He recounted that G-men had pestered him to the point where he told them, "Write what you want, that I am nuts. I don't care." As for his later remark to the Commission's Mr. Liebler that Bertrand was only five feet, eight inches, Andrews explained that "this time I was looking for the fellow, he was sitting down." Nowhere does he refer to Bertrand as a "boy." Epstein was perhaps confused by his exclamation: "I don't play Boy Scout and measure them."

In his superficial examination of Garrison's case, Epstein evidently failed to check the police records prepared upon Shaw's arrest. Thoroughly shaken by the arrest, Shaw blurted out, according to Patrolman Aloysius Habighorst, that he had used the alias "Clay Bertrand." The alias was duly entered on the fingerprint card and booking sheet.

One of the most fascinating characters in the conspiracy drama is Richard Case Nagell, a former U.S. Intelligence agent who claims he encountered Oswald in Mexico City in 1963, and had been instructed by his spy superiors to determine if the rumors of an assassination attempt had any foundation. Nagell says he learned that the first attempt against Kennedy was scheduled for September 26 in Washington, D.C., and that Oswald (who crossed the border into Mexico the day before) was to be set up as the "patsy" and shot in front of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. When the anti-Castro paramilitary team could not penetrate the Presidential security in Washington, Oswald got a reprieve. But Nagell, who says he was sure the attempt would come off but failed to get the FBI to listen, faked a bank robbery in El Paso on September 20 so that he would be arrested and in federal custody when the assassination occurred.

Epstein dismisses Nagell as being mentally unbalanced, noting that "court records indicated that Nagell had suffered brain damage in an airplane crash

P. Joesten, Joachim
C.I.A. - New Orleans
Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. - Helms, Richard

Announcing the imminent publication of

JOACHIM JOESTEN'S

TRUTH LETTER

An Antidote to Official Mendacity and Newsfaking in the Press

Joachim Joesten's TRUTH LETTER is primarily designed to keep the readers of his manifold writings about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy (eight printed books, three mimeographed reports) abreast of latest developments in the case. Every book on current affairs must needs stop at a certain point. If it deals with a subject as poignant and disturbing as The Kennedy Murder Fraud, the reader is bound to be left in suspense, anxious to find out what happened next.

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And, in passing, TRUTH LETTER will also nail a few other official lies.

TRUTH LETTER is a biweekly newsheet, published in mimeographed form on the 1st and 15th of each month. Each issue will average five single-spaced pages of the same format as the present announcement, with occasional extra space as required by events. Because TRUTH LETTER must be made wholly self-supporting from the start, subscription rates are comparatively high:

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The first issue of TRUTH LETTER (Vol. I, No. 1) is scheduled to appear on September 15, 1968. It contains, among other items, the following features:

Statement of Purpose -- The Moment of Truth (An Open Letter to presidential candidates Humphrey and Nixon inviting them to fire FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover and his counterpart at the CIA, Richard Helms, as an indispensable prerequisite for establishing the truth about the three assassinations) -- LEJ and Not-So-Honest Abe: Why the Usurper desperately needs Justice Fortas at the head of the Supreme Court -- JFK Sensation in Germany: A mass circulation newspaper reveals exact amounts of bribes paid to Dallas police chiefs by the conspirators for their cooperation in setting up the Dealey Plaza ambush! -- Stalling Off Justice (a hard look at the dilatory tactics employed by Clay Shaw's lawyers) -- What's behind the Garrison disclosure that a foreign intelligence agency is helping his investigation? -- Plus:

TRILOGY OF MURDER

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Hall, Loran
Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. - New Orleans
C.I.A. - Cuba
Orig. under
New Orleans

Key Witness in Garrison

I Was Offered \$50,000 to

Probe Says:

Kill JFK

Loran Hall, 39, (photo right) ^{P. 5} is a key witness in New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's fight to prove a conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. As the leader of an anti-Castro guerrilla group in the early 1960s, Hall attended many secret meetings of right wing militants.

Garrison subpoenaed Hall in December, 1967, claiming that he was in Dallas until the assassination and associated with men Garrison contends plotted the President's slaying. Hall successfully fought the subpoena, by proving that he was in Monterey, Calif., on Nov. 22, 1963, the day President Kennedy was killed.

He changed his mind about giving evidence after two attempts on his life. Now he has told Garrison that at the meetings, which were also attended by members of the Central Intelligence Agency, plans were made to kill President Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King, and other national figures. He has given Garrison a list of names, dates and places.

Here, exclusively for readers of The ENQUIRER, he gives evidence of a deadly conspiracy that threatens the U.S.

By LORAN HALL

I turned down a \$50,000 offer to kill President John F. Kennedy only five weeks before he was shot dead in Dallas, Texas.

It came from right wing radicals who also had Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King on their kill list — a list which members of the Central Intelligence Agency helped form.

I have given New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, who is probing President Kennedy's assassination, a full list of names, dates, and places which I firmly believe will help him prove there was a plot to kill President Kennedy.

I have told him that at meeting after meeting which I attended before President Kennedy's assassination, the killing of President Kennedy, Bobby Kennedy and Martin Luther King was openly discussed.

And these people were deadly serious.

They were lunatic, fanatical right wingers — Klansmen and Fascists — who had the means, the men, and their own twisted reasons for wanting to kill our leaders.

I know from my own experience as an anti-Castro guerrilla leader that among them were CIA men — for the CIA was deeply involved in our anti-Castro activities.

I have told Garrison that there was a plot to kill President Kennedy. But I believe that the big-

gest plot of them all was the plot the U.S. Government set to cover up the assassination.

The Government knows Lee Harvey Oswald was not the lone assassin.

He was the patsy, the guy who gave his life so that members of a sniper team could escape. I doubt if he even fired a shot.

The Government's cover up enabled the radical right wingers to continue killing — with Martin Luther King's death certainly the result, and Bobby Kennedy's very probably.

Two attempts have been made on my life because I know too much about the activities of these right wingers.

I hope that by telling all I know to Garrison and The ENQUIRER, these militants will figure there is no longer any point in trying to silence me.

I became involved with the radical right wing when I joined the anti-Castro guerrillas in 1962 because I've a taste for adventure and a dislike of Communism.

I led my own group, La Sombra, on raids from Florida on Cuba and also smuggled arms and ammunition to guerrilla groups on the island.

We were always short of money, and I toured the country to speak at meetings to raise funds.

I was frequently at meetings of radical right wingers on the West Coast, and in Texas and Florida, in 1962 and 1963.

The right wing groups had several CIA men in them. They were a good source of funds.

These radical right wingers who include ex-military officers hate everyone.

The ex-officers had their taste of glory and now their sole thing is that they don't think the American people can rule the country themselves.

They think that just the elite — themselves — can run it.

These people hated President Kennedy because he wanted to co-exist with the Russians, which would have done away with the need for war machinery, because he failed to back up the Bay of Pigs invasion. They even

planned how to kill him: A sniper team with from six to nine men that were willing to give their lives for America to hit the President from ambush.

Their idea was that one man might die in the ambush to let others escape. He would be the patsy.

They didn't stop at planning to hit only the President.

They drew up a kill list.

Martin Luther King was on it. King was beginning to get things accomplished for the black people by co-existing and being non-violent. These people were worried by this. They wanted unrest in the country.

They wanted, and still want, to see a revolution between the colored people and the whites. They want complete white supremacy, and they needed open warfare so that they could head that white supremacy.

Bobby Kennedy was on the kill list. If they hated anyone more than John Kennedy it was Bobby, who was then attorney general. They figured he was even more dangerous to them than John, that he would be even stronger opposition to their plans for power.

Chief Justice Earl Warren was another they wanted to kill, along with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara.

They were Kennedy men, and therefore regarded by the right wingers as dangerous.

The CIA men that I knew were frequently the people who brought up the kill list at meetings. They helped form it.

They were present at West Coast meetings where I was offered men and guns to do the killings.

I turned their suggestions down fast. I had to take part in the discussions simply because I was there, and I needed money from these people. But I wanted nothing to do with these plans.

The offer of \$50,000 to kill John Kennedy was made in Dallas, Texas, on October 17, 1963.

I was in Dallas for two reasons.

I had a meeting with right wingers to discuss funds for La Sombra guerrilla raids.

I also had to pick up a trailer load of guns, ammunition and medical supplies for La Sombra.

Before I met with the right wingers, cops picked me up on a fake charge of possessing dangerous drugs.

A cop checking my license plate found ordinary pep pills in my car. He booked me for possessing dangerous drugs and took me in.

Within an hour after I was arrested, they had CIA, FBI, and intelligence investigators in to see me. I don't know why. I wasn't a wanted man, I wasn't carrying a gun. Friends fixed \$5,000 bond, and I got out of jail and booked into the YMCA.

The next day I got a call from an attorney saying that the charge had been dropped but that I was to get out of the state by midnight that night.

No reason was given for dropping the charge so quickly, although I never had dangerous drugs.

Later, after the President's death, I figured out why — I was being set up for the Kennedy killing. Not as a conspirator, or a patsy, but as a smoke screen. My arrest was for the records. To show that Loran Hall, anti-Castro fighter, was in Dallas just before the President was killed.

Anyone investigating the assassination would come up with my name, and figure this guy might have a reason for the killing, because Kennedy didn't back the anti-Castro movement.

They would waste time investigating me while the real killers covered their tracks. That's what in fact happened, as I'll explain later.

Anyway, on October 17, before I left town on the DA's orders, I went to the right wing meeting in an office in Dallas.

The man who owned the office was a conservative, not a radical, and we were discussing how to raise money for the Cuban raids.

One of the men, a fascist, stood up and said: "Hell, I'd rather donate to a \$50,000 pot to kill Kennedy."

Then he turned to me and said: "You kill Kennedy and the \$50,000 is yours."

I ended that conversation quick. I told him to forget it. I wasn't interested. I said I might break the neutrality act in attacking Castro but I wasn't a traitor.

The man who owned the office sided with me and nothing more was said. I didn't want the opportunity to find out if the offer was genuine. I believe it was.

I wasn't really shocked by the offer. I'd heard the killing of Kennedy discussed so many times at radical meetings.

I'm certain of one thing — the radicals could have raised the \$50,000 all right.

I took off for Florida after the meeting, the

trailer loaded with equipment for the Cuban raid. I finished with the Cuban fighting in early November 1963, when Coast Guard and Customs confiscated my car and equipment for breaking the Neutrality Act.

I moved back to California and went to work for a hospital supply group.

I was in my apartment in Monterey, Calif., on Nov. 22, 1963, when President Kennedy was killed. I immediately thought of all the talk and plans I'd heard at the radical meetings about killing him.

I was scared. I didn't go forward to tell what I knew to the Warren Commission which probed the President's death. I wasn't asking for trouble.

But the smoke-screen part of the operation — set up by my arrest in Dallas back in October 1963 — started working.

Mrs. Sylvia Odio, an exiled Cuban and member of an anti-Castro group, testified to the Warren Commission that she was certain Lee Harvey Oswald was one of three men who visited her in her Dallas apartment in September 1963, seeking funds for anti-Castro activities.

But that didn't tie in with "evidence" the Commission had that Oswald was in Mexico City at that time.

So, someone had to be found to knock down Mrs. Odio's evidence. They didn't want Oswald connected with Cubans because that could knock down the "one assassin" theory. The FBI came up with my name through my arrest in Dallas around that time.

They tracked me down in Johnsandale, Calif.

The FBI men obviously wanted to rule out Lee Harvey Oswald having visited Mrs. Odio. I told them nothing. But in the official Warren Commission report it comes out like this:

"Hall has been identified as a participant in numerous anti-Castro activities. He told the FBI that in September of 1963 he was in Dallas, soliciting aid in connection with anti-Castro activities. He said he had visited Mrs. Odio.

"He was accompanied by Lawrence Howard, a Mexican-American from East Los Angeles, and one William Seymour from Arizona. He stated that Seymour is similar in appearance to Lee Harvey Oswald. He speaks only a few words of Spanish, as Mrs. Odio had testified one of the men who visited her did.

"While the FBI has not yet completed its investigation into this matter at the time the report went to press, the Commission has concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was not at Mrs. Odio's apartment in September of 1963."

The truth is I've never seen Mrs. Odio. I never approached her for funds, with or without Howard or Seymour.

And if we weren't there, it just had to be Oswald and two Cubans. Which makes the whole

Warren Commission report even more full of holes.

With witness after witness to the assassination being killed off, I kept out of the way.

On Feb. 17, 1967, the newspapers announced that Jim Garrison had started his investigation and on March 1, he charged New Orleans civic leader Clay Shaw with conspiring to kill Kennedy.

He kept probing. And he came up with my name because I had attended the radical right wing meetings.

He subpoenaed me in December 1967, claiming I was in Dallas until the assassination, and associated with men he contends plotted the assassination.

I figured he was trying to pin me with a conspiracy charge. I knew plenty, but I wasn't going to face a conspiracy rap.

I denied everything, and fought the subpoena. I proved I was in California on Nov. 22, 1963, the day President Kennedy was shot, and a Bakersfield, Calif., judge quashed the subpoena on Jan. 24, 1968. But that court case brought me back out into the open again. And some people figured I better be silenced for good.

On March 16, 1968, I was driving alone in my car from Kernsville to Bakersville, in California, when someone in a 1954 Mercury tried to run me off the road. There was only the driver, whom I couldn't recognize, in the car.

He made a deliberate attempt to run me off the road at a point where there was a ravine with a 100 foot drop. He threw the right rear end of his auto into my left front.

I swerved into the side of the road, jammed on my brakes, and the front of my car hit a rock. If the rock hadn't been there, I would have gone straight over into the ravine. The guy didn't stop.

I was scared as hell. I was even more scared when Dr. Martin Luther King was killed in Memphis, Tenn., on April 4, 1968. The killing again fitted the pattern set in these discussions with the militant madmen.

I started carrying a gun with me at all times.

Then on Sunday, April 28, I was driving on the San Bernardino Freeway about 65 miles per hour when a car alongside me had a blowout.

I swerved to keep from hitting him, and my steering power failed completely. I slammed on the brakes, and by a miracle I didn't wreck the car, although I hit the retaining fence before I stopped.

I checked the car and found that somebody had taken a wrench and broken three of the steering mounts, leaving only one bolt. When I swerved the car suddenly, the stress broke the remaining bolt.

The three other bolts were sheared off. It couldn't have been accidental. They were deliberately broken. I'd had the car fixed and checked after the first accident, and everything was okay.

I was not injured in either of the accidents. I didn't report them to the police officially. But I spoke to two policemen I knew, and they said they didn't want to get involved. I figured that the only way was to tell everything I knew, so that the main reason for silencing me would be ended.

I figured Garrison was the best man to tell after he assured me there would be no conspiracy charge. I went to New Orleans voluntarily on May 5, and told him everything. I spent 18 hours with Garrison and his investigators.

Evidence that Garrison showed me, but that I cannot reveal, convinced me that I was right in believing the radical right wingers certainly killed President John Kennedy and Martin Luther King. And that the CIA was in it to this day.

triggers were different, but the planning was done by the same people.

The shooting of Bobby Kennedy on June 5 set me thinking again. I'm sure, from what I heard at these meetings back in the early 1960s, that it is part of the same operation.

I'm not saying that accused assassin Sirhan Sirhan was hired to kill. I think it highly likely, because so many of these militants are on the West Coast, that he was deliberately filled with hate for Bobby Kennedy. These militants could have poisoned Sirhan's mind so that he finally killed Bobby Kennedy — and they were able to strike another name off their kill list.

I am not naming the militants here because I fear I might jeopardize Jim Garrison's chance of blowing this plot wide open.

I do say that Lee Harvey Oswald, or his killer, Jack Ruby, never attended any of the "kill list" meetings I attended.

I hope now I can fade back out of the spotlight. I'll still be taking plenty of precautions in case other attempts are made on my life. But I feel much safer now that my knowledge is not a secret.

D.A. JIM GARRISON'S STATEMENT ABOUT HALL

In connection with our inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, this office has questioned Mr. Loran Hall at considerable length. Mr. Hall — who came to New Orleans voluntarily — was completely cooperative as a witness. It is apparent that Hall was in no way personally connected with the events culminating in the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas. It is equally apparent that other individuals and agencies caused Mr. Hall's name to be injected into exhibits of the Warren Commission and into other statements so that any effort to investigate the assassination would cause his name to appear.



GARRISON

Where elements of a professional intelligence agency execute an assassination, as was the case in the murder of President Kennedy, the operation includes not only the setting up of a decoy — like Lee Harvey Oswald — but the creation of artificial leads pointing to persons who are actually not involved. Our office is satisfied that the appearance of Hall's name in the Warren Commission exhibits is such a case, and is unsupported by any facts.

Mr. Hall proved to be a helpful witness for our inquiry because of his extensive experience in anti-Cuban raids from Florida in the early 1960s. Hall's genuine concern about the assassination of President Kennedy and about the subsequent concealment of the truth was apparent, and our office is indebted to him for his help in the investigation.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This statement by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison making it clear that Hall was not a conspirator in the death of President Kennedy, was released to the press on May 10.

WHY LORAN HALL TALKED

I played no part in the killings of the Kennedy brothers and Dr. Martin Luther King.

But I know too much about certain militants still alive in this country who want to rule it — and who are prepared to organize and carry out assassinations to gain supremacy.

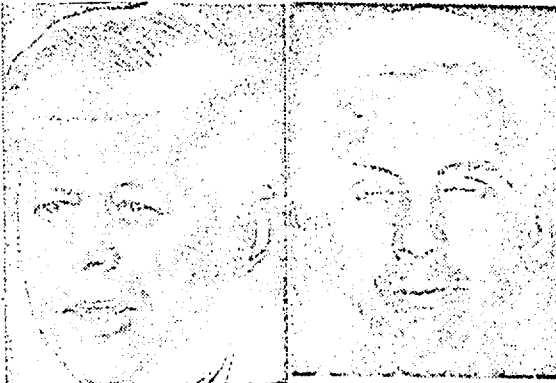
When two attempts were made on my life early this year to permanently silence me, I decided that my only safeguard was to take away the reason for these attacks.

That is why I have told District Attorney Jim Garrison all I know. And that is why I am talking to The ENQUIRER.

There is no point in killing me now. All the information I have is documented in New Orleans, and there is no way it can be hidden.



KENNEDY MEN: Regarded as dangerous by right wingers, others on the list of men to be murdered, says Hall, were (from left) Earl Warren, Dean Rusk and Robert McNamara.



JFK: A sniper team planned to kill the President, says Hall.

LEE H. OSWALD
He was a patsy, according to Hall.



ON KILL LIST: Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy were both marked for death by radical right wingers, says anti-Castro fighter Loran Hall.

Garrison, Jim
P-Epstein, Edward
c. 4-4-New Orleans
Orig. under Epstein

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS

Jolly Green Giant in Wonderland

Until 1966, New Orleans Parish District Attorney Jim Garrison was a square. He was a hawk on Viet Nam. He was satisfied that the Federal Government was made up of relatively honorable men. He even believed the Warren Commission Report. Then one day Louisiana Senator Russell Long suggested that the Warren Report had serious holes in it. Intrigued, Garrison began reading everything he could find on the presidential assassination, including all 26 volumes of the documents and reports that had been sifted by the

commission. His thinking on everything changed. Others had reached similar conclusions, but Garrison was different. He was the first conspiracy addict with the power to do more than talk.

Financed by a group of New Orleans businessmen, he set to work. One assistant, Jim Alcock, concentrated on the legalities of the case; a second, Andy ("Moo") Sciambra, handled the field work. After months of investigation, Garrison finally announced that he had "solved the assassination." Lee Harvey Oswald, he said, was only a decoy and a patsy. "The key to the whole case is through the looking glass. Black is white; white is black." A right-wing conspiracy involving some 20 anti-Castroites, ex-CIA agents and members of the Minutemen had killed Jack Kennedy in Dallas' Dealey Plaza area because he was moving towards a *détente* with both Cuba and the U.S.S.R.

Garrison promised to name names, make arrests and get convictions. He did just that—or at least he began. He arrested Clay Shaw, a retired bachelor

businessman well known at several levels of New Orleans society, high and low. Shaw, Garrison said, was really one Clay Bertrand, whose name cropped up in the Warren Report. As Bertrand, he said, Shaw had met with three men, including one Leon Oswald, and conspired to kill President Kennedy.

Jury Time. That was 16 months ago, and Garrison's allegations were so sensational and so persuasive that the Louis Harris Poll reported that the number of Americans who questioned the Warren Report rose from 44% to 66%. Garrison, whose size (6 ft. 6 in.) and flamboyance have won him the nickname "Jolly Green Giant," is a district

attorney who prides himself on a high conviction rate. Yet little has happened since Shaw's arrest. Even some of his supporters are beginning to ask, just what kind of case does he have against Shaw? Does he have evidence against others? Will he say as much to say in court as he has had to say outside it?

Last week those questions seemed more timely than ever, for a three-judge federal court ruled unanimously that Garrison could proceed with his prosecution. Shaw's lawyers, trying every possibility, had asked the court to issue an injunction barring action by Garrison. Such an injunction was temporarily granted so that the arguments could be heard, but the federal judges ultimately could find no legal basis for stepping in to block what is, after all, a state criminal proceeding. As a result, Shaw must face a jury. Perhaps as important, so must Garrison.

Exceptional Crew. Inevitably, the Jolly Green Giant has become a sort of defendant himself. Critics have beaten a path to his door; TV commentators and magazine writers have accused him of bribing witnesses and threatening them or influencing them under hypnosis. Latest to join the attack has been Edward Jay Epstein, himself a critic of the Warren Report (*Inquest*). In a minutely detailed article in *The New Yorker*, Epstein systematically shredded almost every piece of evidence that Garrison has put forward. Epstein claims that Garrison even told his men at one early point in the investigation to forget about Shaw. Nonsense, reply the Garrison investigators. Epstein and the other critics could not possibly know how good the case against Shaw is, since there is a mass of evidence yet to be revealed.

Still, the critics, particularly Epstein, do raise serious questions about Garrison's tactics. Straining the likelihood of coincidence, Garrison has time and again met the publication of a major attack by dropping a bombshell to capture headlines that might otherwise have gone to the critics. On the day one critique was published, for instance, Garrison charged the CIA and the FBI with concealing evidence. When Epstein's piece appeared, Garrison announced the existence of an assassination study made by a foreign intelligence agency that agreed with the findings of his investigators. He frankly admitted that the timing of the news of the report was designed to rebut Epstein.

Insano. If some of Garrison's tactics seem dubious, some of the characters he has gathered around him seem even stranger. He has opened his files to Mark Lane, Harold Weisberg, Mort Sahl and other Warren Commission critics (they call themselves the Dealey Plaza Irregulars). And he has also based many of his verbal charges on the stories of an exceptional crew of weirdos, convicts and homosexuals.

They include such well-known members as hairless David Ferrie, the homosexual onetime pilot who died just before Shaw's arrest, and Drug Addict Perry Russo, whose story of having seen Shaw and Oswald together was severely compromised by disputed claims that he was under the influence of hypnosis and a truth serum when he finally remembered the complete details. Others include Donald Norton, who claimed to have delivered \$50,000 for the CIA to a "dead ringer for Oswald" in Mexico in 1962; Garrison eventually stopped repeating the story when it turned out that Norton was a convicted embezzler. Richard Case Nagell, an inmate in a hospital for the criminally insane, said he had got himself jailed so that he would not have to carry out his part of the plot, which was to kill Oswald; Garrison repeated the tale until he was finally convinced that Nagell was not credible.

Just as disturbing is Garrison's treatment of those who refuse to help him. He has charged no fewer than eight men with offenses that include petty thievery and bribery. A New Orleans

lawyer named Dean Andrews has already been sentenced to 18 months for perjury. Each of these Garrison targets has been accused of having information useful to the investigation, but none has been accused of actually having anything to do with the assassination. Indeed, despite his boast of having solved the case, Garrison has yet to charge anyone but Shaw.

Nonetheless, as Garrison quite properly points out, until the trial takes place the only one who knows the strength of his case is Jim Garrison himself. His friends in New Orleans like to remember that he has won many a tough one before. He cleaned out the well-entrenched B-girls on Bourbon Street and also took on eight local judges, winning the right to criticize them in the U.S. Supreme Court. On the other side, local enemies, of whom he has his share, recall that he was discharged from the Army for mental reasons and that he has a sister who has been hospitalized as a schizophrenic.

Though political gain has been suggested as a motive for his undertaking, almost everyone who takes the time to talk to him comes away with the impression that he is sincere. Charming and forceful, he presses his case with compelling ease. Despite being married and the father of two, he has been working on it seven days a week, for nearly two years. "It should be evaluated in a courtroom," he says. "If it's a fraud, I should be removed from office." No matter what the outcome, a courtroom can only be an improvement on the current wonderland.

Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans

ABILENE, TEXAS
REPORTER NEWS

M-43,518

S-51,859

JUL 22 1968

Garrison Off Again

With more of his incredible charges, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison grabbed the spotlight again. This time he claims President Kennedy was killed by an operative of the Central Intelligence Agency, and that other elements in the federal government are covering up the conspiracy. ✓

It is an accusation wild enough to attract widespread attention to the New Orleans attorney, whose standard practice is to make shotgun attacks in the famous Kennedy case, but never with substantiation.

Garrison is always lacking the shred of proof that would support his sensational statements. Someday he will be forced to trial and the truth of his motives disclosed. His is a strange role and not an easy one to comprehend, but his flair for gaining publicity is not to be disputed.

CIA-FBI plot

The pattern is familiar. A statesman is killed and immediately the man who murdered him is liquidated by other agents of the killers. This makes it very convenient for the authorities to close the files on political assassinations.

THE FBI, and particularly its boss, J. EDGAR HOOVER, had every reason, like the CIA, to liquidate President Kennedy. To this all-American outfit Kennedy was the most un-American of American Presidents.

Immediately after taking the path of office, President Kennedy was advised by several friends, according to no less an authority than Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., a special Kennedy aide and the author of the voluminous memoir "A THOUSAND DAYS", to fire both Allen W. Dulles, Chief of the CIA, and J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the FBI.

But both Hoover and Dulles were national sacred cows in 1960, and sacking them would have cost Kennedy a considerable degree of political popularity. Therefore, President Kennedy made a virtue out of necessity and reappointed them and thus took full credit with their admirers for something he had no real choice to do anyway.

Cloak & dagger

But the fiasco of the CIA-staged Cuba invasion in the Bay of Pigs was too much even for Kennedy who had been totally misguided by Allen Dulles and the CIA. Kennedy did not hesitate to force Dulles's resignation.

After CIA-Chief Allen Dulles was forced to resign, his friend, FBI-Chief J. Edgar Hoover, held a grudge against both President Kennedy and his brother and Attorney-General, Robert Kennedy. It needs to be told here that the FBI is the domestic arm while the CIA is the external arm of the cloak-and-dagger complex of the American administration.

Further, Hoover had one more reason to plan the liquidation of President Kennedy. According to Arthur Schlesinger, though President Kennedy preserved friendly relations with Hoover, he "wholeheartedly supported his brother's (Attorney-General Robert Kennedy's) view that the Bureau be restored to the Department of Justice."

"For the first time in a generation, communications from the Bureau to the White House went through the office of the Attorney-General," reports Schlesinger, adding, "Robert Kennedy directed the FBI to join the Department by moving not only into the drive against organised crime but also, considerably more alien to the Bureau's folkways, into the enforcement of the civil rights laws."

been a law unto himself ever since the establishment of the FBI. It is significant to note that after President Kennedy's liquidation, President Johnson lost no time in restoring the FBI to its pristine glory and independence.

WHEN ROBERT KENNEDY ANNOUNCED HIS INTENTION TO RUN FOR THE WHITE HOUSE, HOOVER FEARING AN EXPOSURE OF THE SINISTER FACTS SURROUNDING JOHN KENNEDY'S MURDER, SWUNG HIS REACTIONARY ORGANISATION INTO ACTION AND SAW TO IT THAT ROBERT KENNEDY, TOO, WAS LIQUIDATED.

Who's Tippit?

Having decided to make Oswald the fall guy in the assassination of the century, the Tippit case was pushed into the background; and it was closed as soon as Chicago gangster Ruby killed Oswald in the basement of the Dallas police headquarters.

While volumes have been written on the careers, characters and relations of the main protagonists in the Kennedy murder, very little is known of patrolman Tippit.

WHO WAS J. D. TIPPIT?

All that is known of him was that he was 38, married and father of three children. As soon as he had been killed, his widow was buried under donations, which totalled over \$200,000 or about Rs. 10 lakhs.

It is very strange that there was no attempt made to paint Tippit as a hero which is normally done in America when a policeman dies in the line of duty. On the contrary, every effort was made to erase his life and death from public memory.

ALL EVIDENCE POINTS TO THE FACT THAT IT WAS TIPPIT WHO MURDERED THE PRESIDENT AND WAS LATER LIQUIDATED BY AGENTS OF THE CIA-FBI- PERHAPS BY JACK RUBY HIMSELF.

Tippit-Ruby

The connection between Tippit and Jack Ruby has been established. The patrolman was the bosom pal of Jack Rubinstein, alias Ruby. Ruby moved into Dallas a few years earlier when Chicago became too hot for him.

The Tippit-Ruby linkup was not really a secret in Dallas during those days, but its consequences were pushed into the background by the mass hysteria created against Oswald.

No sooner was the news of the murder of Tippit flashed than the police rushed to create the impression that the man who killed Kennedy, while fleeing from the scene of the assassination, was about to be apprehended by Tippit when he was killed. How this was supposed to have happened was described by the police as follows:

"The officer was driving east of the 200 Block of the Tenth Street when he saw his person (the alleged murderer) walking west. He stopped and without getting out of the car began to question the man through the rolled up window on the passenger side.

"The officer then stepped out of the car, walked around to the front to talk to the suspect and had just reached the front of the car when he was shot four times."

The Dallas police claimed that they had several eye-witnesses to the Tippit murder. They briefed the press thus:

"Witnesses told police that Tippit and the man faced each other briefly. The man pulled a gun and fired, then tucked the gun in his belt under a loosely fitting shirt and ran."

Were there eye-witnesses and were they brought to identify Oswald as the man who shot Tippit? The answer to this mystery is: (1) The witnesses were brought, but they failed to identify Oswald as the killer or (2) There were no such witnesses.

Strangely enough, it later turned out that the side windows of Tippit's patrol car were closed when he was found dead; and there were witnesses and photographs to testify to this effect.

Rigmarole

The police came out with another strange rigmarole. On November 23 night, they claimed that they had taken from Mrs. Oswald some family photographs. This new "evidence" was played up like this:

"Strapped to his waist in the photographs, the police said was the pistol used in the fatal shooting of patrolman J. D. Tippit shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy."

The Dallas District Attorney, Henry Wade, who briefed the press did not say a word whether the pistol was in the possession of the police or not and whether ballistic tests were made on bullets fired from the weapon and whether they had been compared with bullets that killed Tippit.

Discrepancy

There was another discrepancy even in the reports on the number of bullets which were lodged in Tippit's body. Wade reported:

"He walked to the car. Officer Tippit stepped out of the car and started around it. He shot him THREE TIMES and killed him."

Earlier the Dallas police had said: "The officer then stepped out of the car, walked around in front to talk to the suspect and had just reached the front of the car when he was shot FOUR TIMES. One shot struck him in the right temple, two shots struck him in the abdomen and one in the chest."

There are three points which conclusively go to show that Oswald was framed with the murder of Tippit who was liquidated for quite another reason by quite another agency:

- 1: THERE was no identification of Oswald as the man who shot Tippit although the murder took place in a busy street.
- 2: THE MURDER weapon was never produced and no ballistic test report on it was ever submitted.
- 3: OSWALD was not found in the area where Tippit was killed.

Five points

On the other hand, several factors point to the possibility that Tippit was the assassin who killed Kennedy.

FIRST, contrary to usual practice, Tippit was alone in the patrol car when he should have been in it with at least one fellow officer.

SECOND, why did Tippit not respond to the order of the Dallas Police Chief Curry to proceed immediately to the Dallas Book Depository as soon as Kennedy was shot?

THIRD, what was Tippit doing several miles away from the scene and 45 minutes after the national disaster?

FOURTH, according to the police, they had no news about the whereabouts of Tippit till an unknown voice came over the radio of one of their patrol cars which simply said "one of your officers has been shot. I think he might be dead." Did not Tippit keep in constant radio contact with headquarters?

AND FINALLY, where was Tippit at 12-30 p.m. when President Kennedy was shot?

No answers

There have been no answers to these crucial questions.

Consider now the photograph taken of President Kennedy's car and the doorway of the Book Depository at the very moment the President was shot, which was published by La Prensa of Buenos Aires, and BLITZ among other papers.

The photograph shows the President slumping forward as the shot hit him and Governor Connally in the seat in front of him turning around to see what was the matter.

Secret service agents have also turned around to look the doorway of the depository and in the doorway is standing a man who could very well have been Leo Harvey Oswald.

AND IF OSWALD IS THE MAN IN THE DOORWAY ON THE GROUND FLOOR, HE COULD NOT BE THE MAN ON THE SIXTH FLOOR WHO SHOT PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

This, and the very reluctance of the Dallas Police to pursue the Tippit and Kennedy murder cases once Oswald was killed, directs the suspicion strongly at Tippit who was a member of the Dallas police force.

Pattern

Ruby liquidated Oswald to prevent him from talking so that the frame up will hold together.

Crack shot

To repeat, it is not known where Tippit was at the time of the Kennedy killing, but he was in a fast car and he could have easily got away after the assassination, as did the killer or killers of Dr. Martin Luther King.

It is more probable that Kennedy was killed with a fast automatic weapon than with an old Italian carbine which was defective, supposed to have been fired by Oswald who was known in his army days to be not a very good shot.

Experts testing the carbine found that it could not be fired with the rapidity with which Oswald was claimed to have fired it.

As an experienced police officer, Tippit was bound to be a crack shot and was known to be a crack shot.

The Kennedy killer must have been in a position to move about in such a manner that no suspicion would attach to him. Who could fill this bill better than a police patrolman in a police patrol car?

Frame - up

No less a statesman than Charles de Gaulle, President of France, has gone on record that the assassination of President Kennedy and also of his presumed murderer, Oswald at Dallas were the responsibility of the Dallas police, in other words the CIA-FBI complex. (BLITZ, November 13, 1967).

"THE POLICE HAVE DONE THIS. EITHER THEY ORDERED IT OR ALLOWED IT TO HAPPEN, IN ANY CASE THEY WERE IN IT."

Independent investigators including Mark Lane, who wrote a series of exclusive articles for BLITZ, have come to the conclusion that it was not Oswald who shot President Kennedy, but that he was framed up and killed by Jack Ruby before he could be brought to trial and talk.

In the murders of President Kennedy, Patrolman Tippit and Lee Harvey Oswald only one killer is known — Jack Ruby.

Ruby could very well have killed Patrolman Tippit who could be the Kennedy assassin because this pattern has been made familiar by the CIA-FBI. An assassin kills an inconvenient politician or statesman and immediately he himself is killed by another agent.

This happened, also, when Liaquat Ali Khan was shot in Pakistan by CIA-men. It happened in Dallas after the assassination of President Kennedy. It is expected to happen in the case of the murder of Robert Kennedy.



All evidence points to the fact that it was Tippit who murdered President John Kennedy and was later liquidated by agents of the CIA-FBI, perhaps by Jack Ruby himself.

Photograph taken at the very moment President John Kennedy was shot, in his car in the foreground, shows a man (circled) standing in the Depository doorway who looks very much like Oswald. If Oswald was in the doorway, he could not have been on the sixth floor from where, the police claim, the murderous shots were fired.

DID PATROLMAN TIPPIT KILL KENNEDY PRESIDENT

New evidence exonerates Oswald
FBI-CIA plotted Kennedy murder

By BLITZ Correspondent
WASHINGTON, Even

Even so to accept that such a
strange fact was over-
looked by a stranger and re-
solved the entry of Tippit as
the Kennedy murder, drawn a
shades of darkness area.

stated that Tippit had been in
at the Texas Theatre, a De-
las cinema house, while ad-
ding the arrest of Oswald. It
was only the first version.
The second version placed
both the timing and location
the Tippit killing differently.
was killed, it was stated, before
Oswald's arrest. He was killed
in a street about 1000 miles
from the spot of the Kennedy

New Orleans' Attorney-General Jim Garrison categorically stated that US Government agencies killed President Kennedy and that it had been doing everything it could to conceal this shocking truth. This news was published in the Indian press on Saturday, July 13 (top cutting), confirming what BLITZ has been insisting on ever since the assassination (cuttings below).

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1968

The Times of India

Confirmation of JFK murder plot claimed

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.

THE New Orleans district attorney, Mr. Jim Garrison, claimed today that spies of "a friendly foreign Power" had confirmed that elements of America's Central Intelligence Agency assassinated President John Kennedy.

Mr. Garrison, who has carried out a lengthy investigation into what he contends was a plot to kill President Kennedy, said his office had received a "great amount of detailed information" from the intelligence service of a friendly European Power.

It had provided names of members of the Dallas police force who were alleged to have taken part in the plot and the name of one assassin, Mr. Garrison said in a statement.

FOREIGN SPIES

Mr. Garrison said his information from the foreign intelligence service confirmed that the killing was conducted by "elements of the Central Intelligence Agency."

The foreign spies had penetrated the CIA in the Dallas area and had been privy to information about the plot since its beginning, he said.

"The real point is that this information corroborates not merely that President Kennedy was killed by an organised conspiracy, but that the U.S. Government had been doing everything it could to conceal this, his statement said.—Reuter.

C.I.A. 4- New Orleans
Garrison, Tim

CHARLOTTE, N.C.
NEWS

E-63, 10, 15 1968

Garrison Probe

New Orleans district attorney Jim Garrison has received our first "Incredibility Gap" award for his stroke of one-upmanship last week.

A current article in the New Yorker magazine by a critic of the Warren Commission has taken Garrison to task for not producing any real evidence in his probe of President Kennedy's assassination.

And Mr. Garrison has now countered with the information that he has evidence on good authority from the intelligence agency of a European nation which corroborates his thesis that Kennedy was assassinated "by elements of the Central Intelligence Agency."

July 14 1968

P-Dick, William
Garrison, Jim
C.I.A.-4-New Orleans
P-Lane, Mark
King, Martin Luther
Kennedy, Robert F.
Orig. under Lane

Exclusive Interview With Mark Lane

Bobby, JFK & King Assassinations All Plotted by the CIA

By WILLIAM DICK

"The assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy was plotted by the same people who ordered the murders of President Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King.

"All three killings were ordered by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency," said attorney Mark Lane.

Lane, author of the best-selling book, "Rush to Judgment," in criticism of the Warren Commission's findings on the assassination of President Kennedy, said that all three men were ordered shot for the same reason — their opposition to the U.S. war machine.

And, Lane said, Senator Kennedy knew his life was in danger and told his aides:

"There are guns between me and the White House."

On June 7, two days after Senator Kennedy's murder, Lane related to The ENQUIRER:

"I believe that Senator Kennedy was killed because of his opposition to the U.S. war machine.

"There seems little doubt that his brother, President Kennedy, and Dr. Martin Luther King, were killed for the same reason — and on orders of the same people.

"If police are faced with a series of robberies in which the same method is used, they suspect it is the same group committing them.

"The deaths of President Kennedy,

Dr. King and Senator Kennedy are linked in the same pattern of assassination.

"It seems clear to me that the slayings were organized by the same people. I believe these people are the Central Intelligence Agency.

"Why? Because they have a great deal of power to lose if the war machine is stopped.



MARK LANE

He says there was a plot by the CIA.

More lives must be in danger. I sincerely hope that what happened to Lee Harvey Oswald will not happen to the assassin of Senator Kennedy.

"But one must fear for the assassin's safety."

Lane said he fears that the life of New Orleans

District Attorney James Garrison may be in danger.

Garrison is convinced there was a powerful conspiracy behind President Kennedy's murder. He has conducted his own investigation and has already charged two men with conspiracy in JFK's murder.

Lane said: "Garrison's life must be in danger if he succeeds in beating the legal methods presently being used to try and stop him proceeding with,

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
EXPRESS
M-80,610
EXPRESS-NEWS
S-109,244
JUL 13 1968

Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans

Recklessness Rides Again

With more of his incredible charges, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison grabbed the spotlight again. This time he claims President Kennedy was killed by an operative of the Central Intelligence Agency, and that other elements in the federal government are covering up the conspiracy.

It is an accusation wild enough to attract widespread attention to the New Orleans attorney, whose standard practice is to make shotgun attacks in the famous Kennedy case, but never with substantiation.

Garrison is always lacking the shred of proof that would support his sensational statements. Someday he will be forced to trial and the truth of his motives disclosed. His is a strange role and not an easy one to comprehend, but his flair for gaining publicity is not to be disputed.

BALTIMORE SUN
13 July 1968

Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. - New Orleans

olive
13

Foreign Spies Can Verify Kennedy Plot, Garrison Says

New Orleans, July 12 (AP)—Jim Garrison's controversial probe of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy has taken a new turn with the district attorney's statement that the intelligence agency of a foreign country has verified many of his findings.

Mr. Garrison says that his office has exchanged information with the unnamed country's intelligence agency "that successfully penetrated the assassination operation."

2 Major Components

The new information indicates "the assassination was accomplished by two major components," Mr. Garrison said. He identified them as "an element of the Central Intelligence Agency" and "a handful of extremely powerful individuals in the industrial complex of the Southwest."

Mr. Garrison made the statement in an exclusive interview with the Times-Picayune last night. He could not be reached for further comment today.

The controversial district attorney declined to identify the country but said it is in Europe and is "a foreign power that militarily is on friendly terms with the United States."

He said that a representative of his office spent about a month with "the top men of

their (the foreign country's) intelligence agency" and returned about a month ago. He declined to identify the representative.

Mr. Garrison said that an "intermediary" from another country contacted his office three or four months ago to arrange an exchange of information. He said the information his office received contained "more specifics" than he had gotten previously.

He said that the foreign agency had penetrated "some of the pre-existing forces used in the assassination" while its men were on another intelligence mission in the United States.

"Knew By Sunset"

Mr. Garrison said there is "no reason to indicate that the top commands" of the CIA knew about the assassination plot in advance. "They knew, of course, by sunset, and certainly it is recognized that subsequent assassinations have been standard intelligence assassinations."

A REPORTER AT LARGE

GARRISON

By Edward J. Epstein

A GREAT many Americans must have responded with some measure of bewilderment when, on March 1, 1967, they heard the news that Jim Garrison, the District Attorney of Orleans Parish, Louisiana, had arrested a prominent New Orleans citizen, Clay L. Shaw, for "participation in a conspiracy to murder John F. Kennedy." The conclusions of the Warren Commission, published some two and a half years before, had offered the authoritative judgment that Lee Harvey Oswald alone was responsible for the assassination. And although a host of doubts were subsequently raised concerning the adequacy of the Warren Commission's investigation and the reliability of its conclusions, it seemed incredible that the New Orleans District Attorney could declare, as Garrison had, "My staff and I solved the assassination weeks ago. I wouldn't say this if we didn't have the evidence beyond a shadow of a doubt." Indeed, the possibility that a local prosecutor had found the answers to questions that had baffled the investigative resources of the federal government seemed so remote to most journalists that, soon after the initial stir provoked by Shaw's arrest, news of the "assassination plot" was generally relegated to the back pages and treated about as seriously as flying-saucer reports.

I, for one, however, was prepared to believe that District Attorney Garrison's claims might have some substance to them. In the course of writing my book "Inquest," I had found that the Warren Commission's investigation had been severely constrained both by bureaucratic pressures exerted from within and by limits of time imposed from without. Far from being the rigorous and exhaustive examination that it was taken to be, the Commission's work was, at certain crucial points, reduced to little more than an exercise in the clarification of superficial evidence. When one delved more deeply, some far more difficult problems than any acknowledged by the Commission began to appear. Even members of the Commission's own staff found it to be true. For example, when one state lawyer suggested, late in the investigation, that it might be worthwhile to look further into the partly corroborated claim of one witness that Oswald had been associated not long before the assassination with two unidentified Cuban exiles, his superior

courtly told him, "At this stage, we are supposed to be closing doors, not opening them." It later turned out that some of the doors left ajar but unopened led to associates of Oswald's in New Orleans, so it seemed entirely conceivable to me that Garrison just might have stumbled upon some valuable information that the Commission had, for one reason or another, sidestepped.

Consider, for example, a story at the root of Garrison's investigation, which involved a meeting among Oswald and three men—David William Ferrie, Carlos Quiroga, and W. Guy Banister—all of whom the Warren Commission had had reason to be interested in. Ferrie, who, according to the testimony of one Commission witness, commanded a unit of the Civil Air Patrol in which Oswald may have been a member briefly, had been arrested in New Orleans shortly after the assassination, on a tip that he was involved with Oswald, and then released. Carlos Quiroga, a prominent Cuban exile, had visited Oswald's home several times in New Orleans, for the purpose, he alleged, of appraising Oswald's pro-Castro activities. W. Guy Banister, a private detective known to be associated with anti-Castro activists in New Orleans, had an office in a building whose address appeared on some of the pro-Castro literature that Oswald occasionally handed out on the streets. All this information was in the hands of the Commission, yet none of these three men was questioned by the Commission or its staff. It seemed to me that leads such as these, if they had been pursued, could have provided a possible bridge between the known and unknown worlds of Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans. And once such a

bridge was crossed, a whole new set of clues to why Oswald killed the President might have been found.

Could Garrison have discovered such a bridge? Skeptics tended to dismiss the possibility on the ground that Garrison was a flamboyant and extremely ambitious politician. According to Aaron M. Kohn, the managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, "Garrison never lets the responsibilities of being a prosecutor interfere with being a politician." However, the fact that Garrison was politically motivated did not necessarily—to my mind, at least—preclude the possibility that he might be on to something. Whereas it might not always have been in the interests of the Warren Commission, which was concerned as much with dispelling doubts as with ascertaining facts, to pursue leads that might generate further doubts, or possibly damage the effectiveness of federal agencies, an ambitious politician, it seemed to me, might well pursue leads to their conclusion, especially since solving "the case of the century," as Garrison called it, would certainly enhance his reputation. Convinced that it was possible—indeed, probable—that Garrison could find details of Oswald's affairs that the Commission had missed, I went to New Orleans shortly after Garrison announced that he was getting to the bottom of the "assassination plot" and arrested Shaw.

EVER since he was first elected District Attorney, in 1961, Jim Garrison—he legally changed his given name to Jim from Earling Carothers—has been a controversial figure in New Orleans. He has fought long and hard against prostitutes, homosexuals in the French Quarter, and the more vulnerable purveyors of vice, but, according to his critics on the Metropolitan Crime Commission, he has neglected the problem of organized crime in New Orleans. "People worry about the crime 'syndicate,'" Garrison once said, "but the real danger is the political establishment, power massing against the individual." When the city's eight criminal-court justices exercised their statutory right to oversee the financing of his anti-vice campaign, Garrison charged that their actions "raised interesting questions about racketeer influences." A court subsequently convicted Garrison of criminal libel.



GARRISON CLAIMS FOREIGN SPY LINK

Says He Exchanged Data
About President Kennedy

By PETER KIHSS

District Attorney Jim Garrison asserted yesterday that his office had been exchanging information with a foreign intelligence agency that he said had "penetrated the forces involved in the assassination" of President Kennedy.

In a telephone interview, the New Orleans prosecutor said that the agency was from a government that was "a military ally" of the United States and that its information "includes an interview with one of the assassins."

He said his office had set up a "liason" with this unspecified foreign operation for the "last three or four months," and had sent a representative abroad who "went to several countries in Europe" in that connection.

Over the telephone, Mr. Garrison also introduced an investigator for his office, Bill Boxley, as a former Central Intelligence Agency instructor in the "clandestine operations department." He said he had found Mr. Boxley while seeking a "man who had been with the intelligence agency but still cared about the United States."

Mr. Boxley then said his real name was William C. Wood; he was 48 years old, originally from Texas; he had worked 10 years as a newspaper reporter — last on The Denver Post from 1948 to 1950; he had been with the intelligence agency two to five years in the 1950's overseas and in Washington and had "used as many as 10 different names in operations with the agency."

Comments on Epstein

District Attorney Garrison made his statements after he had been asked for comment on a 25,000-word article by Edward Jay Epstein in The New Yorker magazine on Mr. Garrison's 18-month inquiry and charges of conspiracy in the President's death. He held Mr. Epstein was "an amateur," and the "relevant comment" would be the current status of his inquiry.

Mr. Garrison said the "foreign intelligence agency" had arrived "by a completely different route" at the same analysis of the assassination of President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963 in Dallas as had his office. He asserted it had had a pre-assassination "penetration" in the plotters' group "for other reasons unconnected with the assassination."

He contended the "servicing of the operation was set up by individuals in C.I.A." and "the men shooting were trained by C.I.A." Lee Harvey Oswald, held by the Warren commission to have been the lone assassin, he went on, had been recruited into the intelligence agency at Atsugi, Japan, but "didn't shoot anybody."

Involved, Mr. Garrison said, were "some extremely power-

ful men in the Southwest oil establishment," whose industry "as a result of extensive operations in the Mediterranean area has to work closely with the C.I.A."

There were "four assassination teams," each with one rifleman and one lookout, he said — one team on the seventh floor of the Dal-Tex Building, one on an upper floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, and two ahead of the President's car on a grassy knoll.

Those at the rear, he said, hit President Kennedy and Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas in the back. Of the shots from the front, he said, one hit the President in the throat and another hit a street sign, but then another "tore off the President's head" with a "frangible bullet."

Mr. Garrison asserted the "top command of the C.I.A." had no knowledge of the plan, but afterward "the entire Federal government banded together" to conceal the Federal role.

He said President Kennedy had been "getting ready to recognize Cuba and Castro," arranging a "détente" with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev of the Soviet Union and "bringing troops back from Vietnam." Afterward, Mr. Garrison said, his death was "treated as a mandate to change foreign policy."

P - Kihss, Peter
P - Epstein, Edward Jay
Garrison, Jim
E. A. 4 - New Orleans
C. I. A. 4.03 Boxley, Bill
C. I. A. 4.04 Wood, William C.

JUL 11 1968

P-Kihss, Peter
 P-Epstein, Edward Jay
 Garrison, Jim
 C.I.A. - New Orleans
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 Epstein

Warren Panel Critic Scores Garrison

By PETER KIHSS

Edward Jay Epstein, one of the first best-selling critics of the Warren commission's investigation of President Kennedy's assassination, has written a 25,000-word attack on District Attorney Jim Garrison's inquiry and charges of conspiracy in the President's death.

A Federal judge has currently stayed the New Orleans District Attorney's prosecution of Clay L. Shaw, a businessman arrested March 1, 1967, on such charges, pending a ruling on defense complaints of "misuse and abuse" of the district attorney's powers.

Mr. Epstein's report said that "in the year I have been studying Garrison's investigation and have had access to his office, the only evidence I have seen or heard about that could connect Clay Shaw with the assassination has been fraudulent — some devised by Garrison himself and some cynically culled from criminals or the emotionally unstable."

The new report by Mr. Epstein, whose book, "Inquest," first came out in June, 1966, was published yesterday in the issue of The New Yorker magazine dated July 13.

In Cambridge, Mass., the 32-year-old author, who is teaching urban politics at Harvard University this summer, said he was expanding it for December publication by Viking Press as "The Tangled Web."

In New Orleans, Mr. Garrison was reported as not immediately available for comment yesterday when an effort was made to reach him by telephone.



Sandy Noyes

Edward Jay Epstein

'Prepared to Believe'

Mr. Epstein wrote that he had been "prepared to believe that District Attorney Garrison's claims might have some substance" when the Shaw arrest was first announced. This was because of his own view that Chief Justice Earl Warren's commission had been constrained by "bureaucratic pressures" and "limits of time."

He said he had been welcomed by Mr. Garrison in mid-April, 1967, and, with Jones Harris, a New York independent investigator, he had been "allowed to examine objects seized from Mr. Shaw's home and designated 'evidence'" despite a judge's order against disclosures.

Mr. Harris, he said, found a five-digit number, "19016," in a Shaw address book identical to a number preceded by two Cyrillic letters in an address book owned by Lee Harvey Oswald, the man the Warren Commission concluded was the sole Kennedy assassin. He charged that Mr. Garrison had "constructed a piece of evidence" by an alleged code seeking to link the two.

The case on which a three-judge panel ruled Mr. Shaw could be held for trial, Mr. Epstein wrote, "was based on the allegations of two witnesses who had both waited four years before disclosing uncorroborated stories and who, both subsequently cast considerable doubt on their own testimony."

His references were to

Raymond Russo, who asserted he attended a meeting with men he identified as Mr. Shaw, Oswald and David W. Ferrie, now dead, discussing the planned assassination, and Vernon E. Bundy, who testified he saw Mr. Shaw meet Oswald on a lakefront.

A 'Pyrrhic Victory'

Mr. Epstein asserted a perjury conviction of Dean Andrews, a lawyer, was a "Pyrrhic victory" for Mr. Garrison because of a prosecution charge that Mr. Andrews had "foisted on the world" the name of "Clay Bertrand." This, Mr. Epstein said, raised a question as to Mr. Russo's identifying Mr. Shaw by that name after his memory had been jogged by "truth serum."

Mr. Epstein wrote that Mr. Garrison's statements had built up to a theory of a 16-man team of assassins at five spots. The sixteenth, Mr. Epstein asserted, was "extrapolated from two photographs" interpreted by Mr. Garrison as showing that a .45-caliber bullet that killed the President wound up in matted grass. He said the prosecutor had cited this to support "the theory that an assassin was in a sewer."

A man Mr. Garrison theorized as diverting attention from the assassins by simulating an epileptic fit has been identified, Mr. Epstein said, as an employee of The Dallas Morning News who fainted 20 minutes before the Kennedy motorcade arrived.

Analyzes 'Eight Items'

Mr. Epstein quoted Thomas Bethell, a Garrison aide, as reporting "concern among the staff members" when Mr. Garrison ordered a warrant of arrest for conspiracy against Edgar Eugene Bradley, a Los Angeles radio fund-raiser. Mr. Epstein said "there was nothing in the files on Bradley except [an] anonymous letter" alleging that a Eugene Bradley once made "inflammatory comments on President Kennedy."

Mr. Epstein analyzed "eight specific items" that he said Mr. Garrison had cited as linking the Central Intelligence Agency

Continued

3
C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans
SOC. 4.01.2 The Experts
P. Bailey, George
P. Freidin, Seymour

Front Edit/ Other
Page Page Page

WYTHEVILLE, VA.
SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA
ENTERPRISE

SEMI-WEEKLY-4,140

JUN 25 1968

JUDICIAL CENSORSHIP

Two long-time foreign correspondents have combined their talents to write a book which is going to be widely quoted across the land this summer. The title is, *The Experts*. The authors are Seymour Freidin, who was executive editor for foreign affairs of the New York Herald Tribune, and George Bailey, who was executive editor of *The Reporter* magazine.

On page 85, there is this extraordinary report:

"Unrevealed until now, as well was the outburst of the late President's brother, Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Grief-stricken at the sudden calamity that cut the President down, Bobby Kennedy telephoned a ranking official of the CIA, who, dumbfounded, heard his demand with commingled anger and emotion: "Did your outfit have anything to do with this horror?" Bobby Kennedy, subsequently regaining his composure, never mentioned the call again. But he has often encountered the man he phoned, who, as it happened, had been a dedicated pro-Kennedy supporter."

Of course that paragraph was written, and the book was already off the presses when the tragic murder took place and an assassin's bullet struck Bobby Kennedy. But the paragraph underscores a point that we want to make.

In the aftermath of a tragedy of this kind, emotions run high, and rumors keep pace.

Accordingly, the arbitrary threat of that California judge to hold newsmen and officials in contempt if facts about Bobby Kennedy's assassin are made public is an insult to the public. And a danger.

If, like Oswald, this new Kennedy assassin also had leftist association and contacts, as the meagre news about him suggests, then the public deserves to know it at the earliest possible date. Newsmen and officials, judicial and otherwise, who withhold full disclosure about his political orientation are actually helping those who share the assassin's views.

Mayor Yorty revealed just enough to suggest that the shadow of Communism and/or Castro has fallen on another victim. For this the Mayor has been chastised publicly, it being suggested that he has jeopardized the ability of the court to get a conviction of the accused murderer. Nuts!

If Bobby Kennedy could ask the question quoted in *The Experts*, imagine the questions the public is asking in this period of imposed blackout.

Censorship by judicial decree is no more palatable than any other kind.

THE NEW REPUBLIC
22 June 1968

P-Bickel, Alexander M.
P-Lane, Mark
see 4.01.2 Rush to
Judgment

Back to the Attack

by Alexander M. Bickel

CIA-4-New Orleans

Mark Lane has written *Son of Rush to Judgment*, and it had better be noticed lest he issue a third work denouncing the conspiracy of silence that was aimed at his second. For this second book is itself a tale of conspiracies Mr. Lane has known, of his difficulties in finding a publisher for *Rush to Judgment*, and the troubles he has seen since. It is a trivial and tedious

A Citizen's Dissent

by Mark Lane

(Holt, Rinehart & Winston; \$6.95)

volume, ingenuously detailing Lane's ceaseless assaults on the mass media in search of personal publicity, and rehearsing the minutia with which he overwhelmed this or that opponent in debate on a college campus, or filled the night air on some late, late radio show.

Lane is a master of the nitpick, the greatest living purveyor of isolated, inconsequential facts, an unprogrammed computer spitting out perforated index cards in all directions. Facts, of course, little inert facts lying about, are innocent as such; until somebody arranges them in accordance with one or another hypothesis they are quite innocent of meaning and significance. In disarray, they amount to nothing. They are non-truth, and they can easily be untruth. The telling of this sort of non- and untruth is Mr. Lane's art form.

Other people's facts Lane has a way of distorting or omitting. I permit myself to dwell on an illustration that touches me, simply because I know about it. Lane has made a film on the John F. Kennedy assassination, with the same title as his first book, and it had its initial public showing in January 1967 on the BBC in London, on a program on which Lane appeared. Rather separately from Lane, I was on that program also. Together with Lord Devlin, a retired British judge, I was retained to comment on the film and on rebuttals of its proposition offered by two former Warren

Commission lawyers, Arlen Specter and David W. Belin. Lane spends some twelve pages entering his objections to this program. Lord Devlin, he complains, "had served as the almost official salesman for the Warren Report in England. . . ." As for me, "on a smaller scale," he says, I "had tried to serve the Establishment in [my] own country in much the same way." What sort of impartial commentators were we, then? Well, I had written a rather extended critique in *Commentary* in October 1966 entitled, "The Failure of the Warren Report," and just before going over to England I had published in these pages an article calling for a fresh investigation of the Kennedy assassination. Lord Devlin had also expressed in print misgivings about the Warren Report.

But that, if the reader will bear with me, is not the worst of Lane's misrepresentations concerning the BBC's establishmentarian conspiracy against him. It had been agreed that after the film and after the arguments of the Commission lawyers, Lord Devlin and I would have the last word. This annoyed Lane, who wanted time for himself. To show how biased the BBC was against him, he writes that it became plain shortly before the program was due to end that I had a surprise in store, and was going to say that the Commission's single-bullet theory did not satisfy me, and that the Warren Report had not, in my judgment, sufficiently excluded the possibility, however remote, of a second assassin. (I had said as much in print before. But let that pass.) Specter, the Commission lawyer, says Lane, "was livid. The fixed jury was no longer under control." Hence Specter demanded an opportunity to reply. He was allowed to do so. The biased BBC breached in Specter's favor the agreement about who was to have the last word. Yet it made no similar concession to Lane. A telling point, but an unvarnished fact. His film spoke for Lane. Specter spoke for the Commission, and was given a few minutes more, be-

cause the considerations on which I based my judgment had been little remarked earlier. After Specter's final statement, however, I concluded, quite at my leisure, and quite in accordance with the prior agreement. This Lane fails to mention.

One last, unpleasant point. Lane is not above the dirtiest kind of innuendo. His film, he writes, did not fare well at the BBC, "about as well there as it would have had it been premiered in America on the one television station in Austin, Texas, and for much the same reasons, I fear." Again, he says: "For reasons perhaps best understood, but never satisfactorily explained by President Johnson, how-

ever, the photographs and x-rays of President Kennedy's body taken at the autopsy remained unavailable." (The photographs and x-rays were placed under the control of the Kennedy family initially, and are now at the Archives.) Finally, in an underground newspaper, the *Los Angeles Free Press* of April 10, 1968, right among the advertisements of male nudes, "sexercise," and oral love, Lane published an article entitled, "Is Bobby Silent Because the CIA Killed His Brother?" Lane purports to worry about a sickness abroad in the land, and about "our chance for redemption." He is among our causes for worry.

16 JUN 1968

R. Rowan, Carl T.
C.I.A. - New Orleans
Garrison, Jim
King, Martin Luther

CARL T. ROWAN

The Nation's Greatest Burden—Suspicion

Suspicion is a terribly corrosive force. Like an acid, it eats at the vitals of a society, opening sores of hatred, leaving vast and ugly scars of old but unforgetten conflicts.

Our society has for many years borne the burden of an abundance of suspicion. Erasing sores of hatred, leaving it is one of the major keys to national reconciliation.

Millions of people have clung for more than four years to their suspicions that President John F. Kennedy was the victim of an ugly conspiracy — that his assassination could not have been simply the work of Lee Harvey Oswald.

And that bit of poisonous thought still swishes about in the bloodstream of American politics.

When Dr. Martin Luther King was slain the immediate speculation was that he had fallen victim to a conspiracy of bigots. Rumors were everywhere that a group of "millionaire racists" had put a million dollar bounty on his head.

And that explosive notion still charges the atmosphere.

Millions of people have re-

vealed gnawing suspicions about the investigations in both the John F. Kennedy and King assassinations. Numerous were those who would announce at a cocktail party that they did not trust the FBI or the CIA. People who might otherwise scorn Stokely Carmichael would repeat his claim that "the CIA has a license to kill" because they were bedeviled by some irrational suspicion that even the FBI and CIA were running around "bumping off" Americans.

Then some businessmen and other Americans were almost panicky with suspicions about what Sen. Robert F. Kennedy would do if he became President.

Thus it boggles the mind just to think of the deep suspicions that would have gripped the country had Sirhan Sirhan not been seized at the time of the Senator's assassination.

Perhaps we have reached a point where we can reveal some of these suspicions for what they are: mere fantasies aroused by men's fear, by their emotionalism, and in

some cases by their maliciousness.

The FBI has tracked down James Earl Ray, accused killer of Dr. King. This ought to silence most of the critics who argued that the FBI isn't interested in finding murderers of Negroes. And it ought to put an end to the nonsense of people believing the wildest sorts of claims about the FBI and the CIA.

If Ray is the murderer, he ought to be able to end a lot of speculation about who was and was not plotting against the life of the Negro Nobel Prize winner.

We are similarly fortunate in that the alleged murderer of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy is alive to stand trial — and hopefully to enlighten the nation as to why he committed this bestial act, and who, if anyone, encouraged him to do so.

As of now, the evidence suggests that it was not a case of shooting down the Senator because he had the courage to speak out in behalf of social change, peace in Vietnam, justice for the Negro, or help for the poor. Sirhan apparent-

ly cared only about Senator Kennedy's support of Israel.

If this is so, we may be able to narrow some of the divisions that have marred our national life. Especially with the help of Sen. Edward Kennedy and others in or close to the Kennedy family.

Either out of grief or fury, some Kennedy friends have suggested that the Kennedys adopt a posture of angry aloofness from American political life, at least for the rest of this year.

But the country even more than the Democratic party needs a gesture of reconciliation from Ted Kennedy. The people need to hear the Kennedys say that, for all the evil, all the incredible sorrow, heaped upon that family, they are not ready to disavow their country, their party, or the other men who must carry the burdens of public service.

The trauma of these last few dismaying years is great. It will not be erased quickly. But an act of reconciliation here, the crasure of a bit of suspicion there, is surely the way to set the nation on a sane and proper course.

AN EDITORIAL

CRIME IN THE HIGH PLACES

SIMULTANEOUSLY, almost, with the news of the attempted assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy came the explanations of it as conjured up by the establishment propagandists.

The attempted murder, pontificated these pundits, should be attributed to the atmosphere of violence and contempt for law that now pervades life in the United States of America.

So far, so good. We agree.

Then the sages of radio and the press went on: This atmosphere of violence and contempt for law is the result of the strikes of workers here and abroad, and of the ghetto rebellions here.

Commentators with a police mentality chimed in with another "cause" — "crime in the streets."

So almost before the echoes of the pistol shots had subsided the establishment propaganda machine was at work to twist the truth and make political capital of the crime.

This treatment of the attempted murder is almost as damning an indictment of the system and its administrators as the act itself.

It is precisely this institutionalized lying, this shameless pretense and hypocrisy of the so-called leaders of government and business and industry and the mass information media that spreads revulsion for the "law" among the people of our country.

And it is their predatory system, their merciless exploitation of the working people,

their inhuman treatment of the non-white population, and their criminal aggressions and genocidal warfare against the peoples of weak, small countries that generates the contempt for human rights and the cult of violence that has come to be known overseas as the American way of life.

★
HAVE THE PUNDITS so soon forgotten that the assassins of John Fitzgerald Kennedy and Martin Luther King have not yet been apprehended?

The Warren Commission report to the contrary notwithstanding, is there anyone who, having studied the work of Garrison in New Orleans and other private investigators, is convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that it was Oswald alone, and not a conspiracy, that

murdered the thirty-fifth President of the United States?

Is there anyone who, having studied the circumstances of Martin Luther King's death, the coincidence of the assassin's presence in the exact spot for sending the bullet at the exact instant when the Negro leader appeared on target, the virtual encirclement of the entire area by police and their convergence on the victim rather than the murderer after the shot — is there anyone who is convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that this, too, was the work of a single individual?

And in the case of Robert Kennedy, who, besides the FBI agents and Secret Service men in his entourage knew that he would leave the Ambassador Hotel by way of a corridor at the end of which he was shot?

In these crimes there is much more than the lords of the information media and the rulers of the land care to tell us.

Little wonder that Mrs. Coretta King, widow of the murdered peace and human rights leader, expressed apprehension at the development of what might be called a fascist mentality. "I fear for my country," she said.

Yet the politicians continue to listen to J. Edgar Hoover's drivel and vote more money for the FBI and the police forces to fight "crime in the streets."

It is not in the streets that these crimes originate.

It is not the exploited working people struggling for a livelihood who incite to murder.

It is not the inhabitants of the non-white ghettos, striving for human rights and human dignity and acting in self-defense against their tormentors who engender the atmosphere of violence and assassination.

Look to the real source: the predatory society and the predators, the criminal perpetrators of death-by-napalm against the Vietnamese, of death by starvation against the hundreds of millions of peoples in Latin America and Africa, of death by police bullets and police clubs in inner cities of the United States.

It is crime in high places the people must

Shaw Case Postponed Again

For the first time the federal courts intervened in the presidential assassination trial of Clay L. Shaw, invalidating the scheduled June 11 commencement. Federal District Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe issued a temporary restraining order against DA Jim Garrison and his two principal assistants. The order was sought in a suit filed by Shaw's attorneys, in which they also asked that a special three-judge federal court be convened and that preliminary and permanent injunctions be issued against further prosecution.

The suit additionally asks that the Warren Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy be declared valid and binding on all courts in the nation. In his restraining order, Judge Heebe held that Shaw's complaint alleging violation of his constitutional rights "raises real issues of alleged deprivations of liberty through the actions of the state."

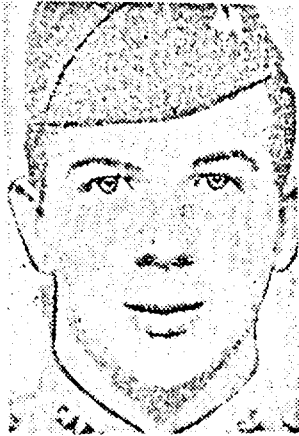
Under federal procedure, Judge Heebe will ask the chief judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to designate two other judges to sit with him to hear the Shaw complaints.

Meanwhile, in a separate ruling, Judge Heebe signed an order allowing attorneys for Shaw to take depositions from members of the DA's staff and others who have been involved in investigation of the case.

Garrison, in a subsequent news conference, attacked the restraining order as "another example of federal interference" with his inquiry, "and a power play by the government to suppress the facts." He released a photograph of accused killer Lee Harvey Oswald in a Civil Air Patrol uniform, and another which the DA said shows the late David L. Ferrie in fatigues, together with a group of unidentified persons assertedly taken at a Civil

Air Patrol function. The DA claims that the federal government has attempted to suppress the Oswald picture, and that Ferrie initiated Oswald into the CIA through the CAP.

C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans
Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. 4-03 Ferrie, David



LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Wearing CAP uniform

DA Releases 'Suppressed' Oswald Photo

District Attorney Jim Garrison has released a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald in a Civil Air Patrol uniform, a picture he claims the federal government attempted to suppress.

The photograph of Oswald, who was named the assassin of the late President John F. Kennedy by the Warren Commission, was distributed yesterday afternoon during a press conference called by Garrison.

THE PHOTOGRAPH, Garrison asserted, proves that Oswald knew David W. Ferrie, whom he described as a "well-known, literally famous adventurer in the CIA."

Garrison claims that Oswald, Ferrie and Clay L. Shaw conspired to assassinate President Kennedy.

Shaw has been charged with conspiracy and was scheduled to go to trial June 11 here. A temporary restraining order issued by Federal District Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe Tuesday postponed the trial indefinitely.

FERRIE, WHO WAS a CAP commander here at one time, died just a few days after the DA's probe of the assassination was made public.

Shaw, a 55-year-old retired businessman, says he never knew Oswald or Ferrie.

The Warren Report, which Garrison has attacked, mentioned that Oswald "was briefly a member of the Civil Air Patrol."

GARRISON SAID yesterday that it was when Oswald joined the CAP that he was inducted into the Central Intelligence Agency by Ferrie.

The DA said the photograph of Oswald was probably taken sometime between 1955 and 1957.

There have been assertions that Ferrie and Oswald were in CAP during the same period of time but that they never knew each other because they were in different squadrons. Garrison said, "Whether Oswald was in the New Orleans Squadron or the Moisant Squadron is unimportant, because the two groups met together."

REFERRING TO THE photograph, Garrison said it was contained in a little known book written shortly after the Kennedy assassination in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963. He speculated that the picture probably was given to the author by the Oswald family.

Garrison claimed that the federal government purchased what it believed to be all of the copies of the book and then suppressed the picture.

The DA would not name the book, but said he obtained a copy of it which federal authorities apparently missed.

THE TEMPORARY restraining order issued by Judge Heebe grew out of a suit filed Monday by Shaw's attorneys, claiming his constitutional rights are being denied by the DA and his staff and attacking the constitutionality of various Louisiana laws. The suit also asked that the Warren Commission findings be ruled admissible evidence in any court. A three-judge federal panel will hear the suit, but no date is set yet.

At the news conference, Garrison attacked the restraining order as another example of federal interference with his inquiry and a power play by the government to suppress the facts.

Garrison Rips Court On Shaw

District Attorney Jim Garrison today criticized a temporary restraining order blocking the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, calling the order outrageous and unprecedented interference by the federal government.

The order, issued yesterday by Federal District Judge Frederick J. R. Heebe, postpones indefinitely the trial of Shaw, accused of conspiring to kill President John F. Kennedy.

GARRISON, in a lengthy prepared statement, charged that the restraining order is just another example of the federal government's interference with his probe of the Kennedy assassination.

The DA said the federal government has a special interest in the outcome of the case because it does not want "it known that it conducted a fraudulent inquiry, using altered evidence and false evidence to fool the people of this country."

He called the conclusions of the Warren Commission fraudulent and said:

"Another reason that the federal government has a special interest in this case—and should therefore keep its large nose out of it—is the very deep involvement of agents of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"The concealment of the involvement of the CIA was the major objective of the false federal investigation and the false inquiry by the Warren Commission. Many people in this country still do not know that the CIA—which is completely uncontrolled by Congress—has been engaged in the assassination business for some years," Garrison said.

Garrison said that the government has interfered with his probe in every conceivable way and that his office has not mentioned Shaw's name in any critical or derogatory way since his arrest.

HE SAID the federal courts have no jurisdiction whatsoever in the case and are part of a power play to interfere in

matters before the state courts.

Shaw had been scheduled to go to trial June 11 on the charge which grew out of Garrison's probe.

Judge Heebe's order, handed down yesterday, restrains Garrison and his staff from prosecuting Shaw pending further orders from the court.

The order was sought in a suit filed Monday by Shaw's attorneys. The suit also asked that preliminary and permanent injunctions against Garrison and his staff be issued.

The suit also asked that the findings of the Warren Commission Report on the Kennedy assassination be declared valid and admissible as evidence to all courts in the country.

JUDGE HEEBE said Shaw's complaint raises "real issues of alleged deprivations of liberty through the actions of the state."

The complaint, read as a whole, Judge Heebe said, "presents much more than a recitation of isolated wrongs, but impugns the entire prosecution against the petitioner and attempts to raise the actions of the defendants, prior to and during the criminal proceedings, to the level of a concerted pattern of persecution of the petitioner and the wholesale and willful disregard of the petitioner's constitutional rights."

Judge Heebe said that because there is a likelihood that Shaw "may prevail on the merits" and because Shaw's complaint attacks the constitutionality of various "pertinent Louisiana statutes, a three-judge

court is required in this matter."

THE JUDGE said it would not be possible for such a court to be convened and a hearing concluded before the scheduled trial date.

Under federal procedure, Judge Heebe will now ask Chief Judge John R. Brown of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to designate two other judges to sit with him to hear the Shaw suit.

In his statement Garrison also said:

"After President Kennedy began removing troops from Vietnam, executed the nuclear test ban treaty, began reaching an understanding with Russia, began reaching an understanding with Cuba—all in the interests of ending the Cold War—and began to institute controls on the previously uncontrolled CIA, he was killed in an ambush by men connected with the Department of Convert Activity."

"THIS MAY BE hard to believe—we found it hard to believe at first—but the evidence is unavoidable once you get behind the fake investigation.

"It should be added that the top command of the CIA did not know this was going to happen—but this has not kept the rest of the government from concealing the truth.

"Just where is their 'reign of terror' which is supposed to justify this federal intervention?"

"IF THE CASE of the State of Louisiana is as fraudulent as Shaw's attorneys pretend, why not let him go to trial and be acquitted? Why is there suddenly such loss of faith in trial by jury?"

"The reasons given by the federal district judge for restraining us from going to trial as scheduled are plainly and merely excuses to support an unauthorized federal intervention in the judicial process of Louisiana.

"Although the words used by the federal court purport to indicate deep concern for the protection of the defendant's rights from persecution by the prosecutor, the fact is that it's well known that my office has never had a case reversed for improper methods.

"EVEN SO, the law of the State of Louisiana has many remedies to protect the defendant.

"We do not need the help of the federal government in leading us from our wicked ways to the paths of righteousness."

Judge Heebe today signed an order allowing attorneys for Shaw to take pre-trial depositions from Assistant District Attorneys Anthony Sciambra and James L. Alcock and Dr. Esmond Fatter, Lynn Loisell, Louis Ivon, Noel Rada and Sandra Moffett McMaines of Des Moines, Iowa.

DR. FATTER was a witness at the preliminary hearing for Shaw. He testified that he placed one of the state's witnesses, Perry Raymond Russo, under hypnosis for questioning.

Loisell and Ivon are investigators for the DA's office. Rada is chairman of the Orleans Parish Jury Commission. Mrs. McMaines, a former girl friend of Russo, has been sought as a witness by the defense and the state. She has refused to come to New Orleans but agreed to give a deposition in Iowa.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII
ADVERTISER

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M- 66,499
S-156,123

P - Trosclair, Carroll P.
Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. - New Orleans

World's Still Waiting for Garrison

By

CARROLL P. TROCLAIR
NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — In November, 1966, Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison began poking into what he implied might be the greatest scandal in American history. Eighteen months later he is still probing and promising and the world is still waiting for his proof of a conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Today there is still no indication when Garrison will back up his February, 1967, statement that he had solved the assassination.

Even the long-delayed conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw, expected now this month or next, might not bring much new about what happened in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

In the last year, Garrison has stretched his controversial probe to such high and widespread levels that the Shaw trial has shrivelled in significance. The quiet, 55-year-old retired businessman has become almost a minor figure in the case.

What started out as a charge of conspiracy at a small New Orleans house party has turned into a blanket accusation of deceit and conspiracy against the federal government.

What started out as a criticism of Warren Commission ignorance has turned into charges that President Johnson, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, former CIA chief Allen Dulles, the Warren Commission and Dallas police have lied to the American people.

What started out as an alleged conspiracy by Shaw, the late David W. Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald at a weird party has expanded into an alleged coast-to-coast conspiracy involving homosexuals, anti-Castro Cubans, militant right wingers, CIA associates and numerous gunmen.

The list of persons accused or subpoenaed has extended from Florida to California, from New Orleans to New York.

Garrison has charged more than a credibility gap in his criticism of federal officials.

"To the men who got control of the American government on Nov. 22, 1963, everything we have developed is old stuff," he said in one news release.

"The main function of the Warren Commission was to conceal the assassination of the President by an ambush

of CIA employees," he added.

The scope of Garrison's charges has grown almost monthly popping up in subpoenas, petitions, news releases, news conferences and in favored publications.

He has constructed a pyramid of theories, one resting and dependent upon another. Attempts by newsmen to obtain details have met little success. Garrison has either refused to grant interviews or told newsmen he did not want to tip off his suspects or discuss the

Shaw case while it is still under litigation.

The 6-foot, 6-inch district attorney, as absolute as he is tall, has said:

- Oswald was not a Communist, never fired a shot at Dallas, notified the FBI of the approaching assassination and was just a "patsy" for the murder team.

- Former CIA employees played a major role in the assassination.

- Anti-Castro Cubans turned on Kennedy after the Bay of Pigs invasion failed.

- As many as 15 persons were involved in the assassination.

- Jack Ruby killed Oswald to silence him.

Proof bearing on all this is not likely to come out at the Shaw trial. The long series of preliminary hearings has indicated there may actually be little connection between the Shaw case and Garrison's overall probe, or the actual assassination.

To Spring

Garrison himself, in fighting a change of venue, has said he always kept his statements about the Shaw case and the assassination separated.

Though he has said he had solved the assassination, Garrison also said the federal government is hiding Warren Commission documents essential to his case. He has charged the papers may already have been tampered with to hide the truth of the assassination.

Prior to trial, Shaw, the retired managing director of the International Trade Mart, has been living a quiet life in the French Quarter, free on \$10,000 bond.

The tall distinguished looking businessman -

turned - playwright often has been seen strolling the narrow Old Quarter streets, mixing with tourists who have no idea he is a man charged with conspiring to

assassinate the President of the United States.

The conspicuous man in the case is not, at this point, Shaw.

It is Jim Garrison.



UPI Photo

Garrison, still probing and promising.

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
SUN

E-17,700
S-17,700

MAY 23 1968

P. May, Hoke
Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. - New Orleans

Orig. under May

Garrison: 'JFK Murdered by Right Wingers

(Last In A Series.)

By HOKE MAY

NEA Special Writer

NEW ORLEANS — (NEA)

— If you like James Bond, you'll love the Garrison Case, except that if you accept its main thesis, it is much more compelling and frightening.

To file the conspiracy according to Jim Garrison in its alphabetical perspective, you need only three initials:

"CIA."

At the crux of the Garrison answer to who killed John F. Kennedy at Dallas in 1963, there are three principal ingredients.

1. Elements of the Central Intelligence Agency.

2. Right-wing extremists who hated Kennedy for what they considered his coddling of international communism.

3. A handful of anti-Castro Cuban activists who loathed Kennedy because they blamed him for bungling the Bay of Pigs and came to distrust him further after the Cuban Missile Crisis of late 1962.

Garrison, himself a states righter and moderate conservative, blames the assassination of Kennedy, not on a Communist as the Warren Commission did, but on a growing band of right-wing radicals inside and on the fringes of a government framework.

He believes and has said publicly that the government is in danger of sliding into the hands of military-minded radicals who believe they can solve the nation's problems and effectively combat communism with a freer — or if you like, a tighter — hand.

A few months ago, the New Orleans district attorney told a national magazine:

"Huey Long once said, 'Fascism will come to America in the name of anti-fascism.' I'm afraid, based on my own experience, that fascism will come to America in the name of national security."

To this general thesis, Garrison added in an interview with Newspaper Enterprise Association that his office has been able to "establish without contradiction" that Lee Harvey Oswald was never a Communist or a confused left-leaning youth, as the Warren Commission said.

"He was, when he went to Russia and when he was in New Orleans during the summer of 1963, a paid employee of the United States government."

More specifically, Garrison said he will show that Oswald worked for the Central Intelligence Agency and that his "Communist pose was

nothing but a front for other activities."

In fact, said Garrison, Oswald was helping anti-Castro militants by "playing the role of a hired Communist and presenting a tangible, clear and present danger upon which the anti-Castro sympathizers could base their appeals for money and arms."

When the shots were fired in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963, he said, Oswald "probably did not shoot anyone."

"Ultimately, he was the fall guy who took the rap and was eliminated by Jack Ruby, who was serving the same cause in Dallas."

Then if Oswald was not the assassin, who was? And why were they not detected?

To this question, Garrison produced a set of photographs.

The first, a series of three, shows a man with blond hair

and white socks, leaning down to pick up something on the South side of Elm Street. Behind him is the Texas School Book Depository, the electric clock on its roof showing the time as 12:40—20 minutes after the assassination.

There is a blowup of that photograph, made by Garrison's office from the negative, depicting the reaching hand of the man with blond hair. Garrison identified several dark smudges on the grass below the reaching hand as the brain tissue and blood of John Kennedy. In front of those smudges is a square-based object with an elliptical head.

"That is a .45 caliber armor-piercing bullet," the District Attorney said. "It may be the bullet which blew off John Kennedy's head."

"You'll notice in the third

Continued

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REDDING, CALIF.
RECORD-
SEARCHLIGHT

E-21,203
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Wheat, G. Clinton
Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans
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P - Hughes, Wes
C.I.A. 4.03 Bradley,
Edgar Eugene
C.I.A. 4.03 Hall, Loran
Orig. under Wheat

Mrs. Wheat speaks out

'He has three full pardons'

By JOANNE NORRIS
and WES HUGHES

BURNEY — "I swear quite a bit," she apologized. "I learned to swear so I wouldn't cry so much."

Mrs. Elizabeth Wheat did a little bit of both during an hour-long interview Sunday afternoon with two reporters at the back door of her mountain hideaway.

She told a sad tale of continual harassment from "them" and biased reporting in the press. Later Mrs. Wheat identified "them" as Jews, Negroes, the CIA and the press.

"They always say my husband is a murderer. They never say he has three full pardons. You won't say it either," she predicted.

She was assured by the reporters that the pardons would be reported.

Her husband, G. Clinton Wheat (the G. is for George, according to the legal documents), is being sought by New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison to testify before a New Orleans grand jury in Garrison's controversial probe of the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

She showed the reporters documents bearing the official seals of two states. They were pardons for a Texas robbery, a Louisiana burglary and a Louisiana murder. A fourth document was for commutation of a life sentence for the murder to 15 years.

The murder was committed during Wheat's days as a hell-raising alcoholic, his wife said. "But he hasn't had a drink for 15 years. You won't print that either," she said.

She told how her husband had become active in Alcoholics An-

onymous and had been a featured speaker in several prisons on alcohol problems.

Her mystery man husband disappeared about the time it was learned he was wanted to testify before the New Orleans grand jury. Mrs. Wheat said he had gone to Los Angeles before the subpoena for him had been issued.

Members of the Shasta County Sheriff's Department have been looking for him for nearly a week to serve an order to appear in Shasta County Superior Court this morning and show cause why he should not return to Louisiana to testify.

Wheat did not appear before Superior Court Judge Richard Eaton at 8:30 a.m. today, nor did his wife show up. She had said Saturday she might bring him into the sheriff's office in

would not be possible, she became upset.

Mrs. Wheat said she would be happy to appear in court in Redding and go back to New Orleans if she could appear before a "white Christian" judge and a "white Christian" grand jury.

She also said she can't leave her hideaway 12 miles outside Burney until she finds a place to store her furniture. Furniture is jammed in four outbuildings around the big frame house where Mrs. Wheat has been staying for about two weeks. The house is owned by J. P. Camerilo and Arthur B. Anderson of the Bay Area.

Since the order to appear in court has not been served on Wheat, there was no legal requirement for him to appear.

Mrs. Wheat said she believes there is a world conspiracy led by Jews to destroy white Christianity.

Burney on Sunday. But she didn't do that either.

She told reporters Sunday that she had asked a deputy to arrange a private conference with her with Judge Eaton. When he sent back a message that this

Continued

The Conspiracy Claims

Retired Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel died this week, claiming to the end that he was the scapegoat of a gigantic conspiracy that plunged the United States into World War II.

Kimmel was commander of the U. S. Pacific Fleet on Dec. 7, 1941, when Japanese bombers caught it anchored in Pearl Harbor and sent most of it to the bottom in America's worst naval defeat.

The admiral, who was the No. 2 man in the Navy at the time, was relieved of his command within 10 days, and a subsequent inquiry board charged him and the Army commander at Pearl with "dereliction of duty."

But because of wartime security precautions, the case did not fully come into the open until after hostilities ceased, and it wasn't until 1946 that Kimmel made public his own version of events leading up to the attack.

He was very bitter about the accusation and used much of his time since then in attempting to justify his actions. He said a short time ago that his "principal occupation — what's kept me alive — is to expose the entire Pearl Harbor affair."

For it was Adm. Kimmel's preposterous claim that "they" wanted to get the United States into the war; he identified "they" as President Roosevelt, Gen. George Marshall "and others in the Washington high command."

Said Kimmel: "FDR was the architect of the whole business. He gave orders — and I can't prove this categorically — that no word about Japanese fleet movements was to be sent to Pearl Harbor except by Marshall and then he told Marshall not to send anything."

In a welter of confusing and sometimes conflicting inquiries and investigations through the years, it was found that:

— Kimmel had not been informed that the United States had broken the secret Japanese code for fear of alerting the Japanese that

all their messages were being monitored.

— Army and Navy boards found that errors of judgment in both Washington and Hawaii had contributed to the disaster.

— Fleet Adm. Ernest King, wartime chief of naval operations, said Kimmel and the chief of naval operations on Dec. 7, 1941, Adm. Harold R. Stark, were guilty of "errors of judgment as distinguished from culpable inefficiency."

— The chief of the naval war plans division in 1941 testified that officials thought there was an even chance that part of the Japanese fleet would raid Hawaii, and that Kimmel had been warned sufficiently to be prepared for an attack there.

— A Senate-House investigation divided on whether FDR and other top leaders had fulfilled or failed to fulfill their responsibilities.

The facts about Pearl Harbor, where 18 ships were lost and 3,435 Americans were killed, were clouded by wartime security and later by conflicting testimony and conclusions. And Kimmel continued his argument of a gigantic conspiracy to get the United States involved in a war.

The Kimmel case has a parallel in the 1960s that matches the World War II incident in sheer unbelievability.

There are those in our nation who still believe Lyndon B. Johnson, Chief Justice Earl Warren, the FBI, the CIA and various other governmental agencies and officials conspired to — if not assassinate John F. Kennedy — at least cover up all the facts about the act. ✓

The magnitude of the two alleged conspiracies staggers the imagination. If the claims had been true, then the entire fabric of our democratic government would have been damaged beyond repair.

Our government has survived; the fidelity of those accused has been demonstrated over the years; the foolishness of the conspiracy claims has been revealed.

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COLUMBUS, GA.
LEDGER

E-30,339
S-56,903

MAY 18 1968

MAX LERNER

Air of Conspiracy Envelops Dr. King's Slaying

Consider the man called James Earl Ray, who also seems to have used a number of other names, among them Eric Starvo Galt, and is now the target of a vast manhunt. When Martin Luther King was killed, the first widespread impulse — which I shared with others — was to assume the bullet had been governed by the assassin's passion of racist hatred. I wrote that the man, like the act, had been "sick, sick." But if Ray is in fact the man who pulled the trigger — and obviously that must remain an "if" until all the evidence is in — the theory of a single hate-governed assassin may not hold up.

Another theory, which cannot be ignored and is gaining some credence, is that it was a "contract job," much like any gangland murder, with some petty criminal punk serving as the gunman, but also with precise planning for the murder and getaway. This does not rule out racist hatred on the part of the gunman himself, who may have lent himself more readily to the killing because it jibed with his own twisted broodings about how to

set the world right. But it puts the focus not only on the killer but on whatever other men used him.

From this angle of vision many of the details now emerging about Ray — his criminal convictions, his jail term and escape, his travels, his bank account, his purchases and expenditures — seem to fall into a meaningful pattern. The trail will probably cool and warm again a number of times before the FBI catches up with him — if it ever does. For Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark's early description of the killer as "a lone man on the run" may no longer be true.

It seems probable now that he was not a lone man, and he may no longer be on the run. If, in fact, there were others who used him for their purposes, his capture now would be intolerable to them, and the indicated course for them would be to kill him before he can be caught. If they are not able to — and that, too, is possible — his capture should uncover quite a story.

Inevitably, of course, one thinks of another killer in an-

other assassination — that of John Kennedy — which has not been cleared up in the minds of many people and may never be wholly resolved. There is even the weird coincidence in the evidence that Galt-Ray made one or several trips to New Orleans, which awakens memories of Lee Harvey Oswald's stay in that city, and of the erratic efforts of Jim Garrison to prove a New Orleans conspiracy using Oswald as a "patsy" and to hang it on the CIA and the FBI.

It all adds up to a climate of conspiracy along with the climate of hate. It is well to be on our guard against both. There is hot violence and there is cold violence — the kind that springs out of massive anger and the kind that comes from calculated plan. If one had to choose, it is better to strike out from anger than to move in cold blood. One recalls William Blake's sentence: "The tigers of wrath are wiser than the horses of instruction." I should deny any real wisdom to the violence that comes out of wrath, as against the effort of reason,

but I certainly prefer the wrath to the cold conspiracy.

The day of the loner is probably passing, whether we think of the creative adventurer loner or the lonely assassin. For many things that were once done by individuals, we carry over from the Army today the term "Operation." Even political leadership involves a "team."

Yet it would be folly to carry this to the point of believing that nothing disastrous ever happens except as the result of a conspiracy. The fact is that one of the strongest elements in the climate of violence today is the compulsion to believe that we are surrounded by conspiracies.

This is the paranoid view of life—that nothing happens to us either by chance or through our own deserts, but only as the result of a planned operation by our enemies. Believing there is an enemy plot against him and his group, the paranoid personality strikes out—whether in hot or cold blood—to foil it. Thereby he adds to the climate of violence, and the two climates—of violence and conspiracy—are fused.

Someday we may discover what prompted King's killer—whether it was the wrathful violence of a True Believer or the cold anger of violence used as an instrument for some smoldering paranoid resentment deep within. In either case it is essential that the assassin be tracked down, not for the sake of vengeance, but because we need to know what moves in the minds of distorted men before we can ever achieve even a measure of reason.

Speaker 'Violates Mythologies' About Assassination Of Kennedy

By RITA DAK

"Isn't it an amazing thing that the President of the United States was shot down in broad daylight, in a large square, in the middle of a busy city -- with 400 onlookers and 22 photographers around -- and four years later we're still wondering what happened?"

That's the question Dr. Josiah Thompson asked an audience of some 200 people at Penn State's

Ogontz campus last Friday night.

Thompson, author of "Six Seconds in Dallas," and now a professor of philosophy at Harvard College, told his audience that he came to "violate their mythologies" concerning the Kennedy assassination.

He said the younger people feel the assassination is a symbol of the basic wrongs of society, while the older folk feel

the Warren Commission report is adequate. Thompson subscribes to neither theory. He feels it was a well-planned conspiracy, and Lee Harvey Oswald was the patsy in the plot.

Used Movie

Using movie film of the assassination, Thompson gave his audience an impression of the speed, shock, and confusion of events in Dealey Plaza that day. Then, with slides of each frame, he slowed the action, in an attempt to prove his "three assassins, four bullets theory."

Thompson contends the first shot, from the School Book Depository, hit Kennedy in the back; that the second shot, from across the street, hit Governor Connally; that the third shot, again from the Depository, was deflected into the street; and that the fourth, and fatal shot, came from behind a fence on the grassy slope just to the right of the presidential limousine.

The involuntary reactions of Kennedy and Connally as shown on the slides, the testimony of a police officer riding a motorcycle at the left rear of the limousine who says he was hit by flying debris, and the immediate reaction of the crowd toward the fence, are used by Thompson as the basis for his theory.

Thompson's case relies heavily on sketches he showed, copied from film owned by "Life" magazine. "Life" refuses to release the film, called "critical evidence" by Thompson, and is threatening suit for use of the sketches. Thompson claims to have other evidence not examined by the Warren Commission, all of which he feels completely negates the "single bullet theory."

"Victimized"

When asked why the Warren Commission reached its conclusions, Thompson replied, "They were victimized by their staff." He feels the commission made no deliberate attempt to mislead the public. "Their staff of bright young attorneys built a case for the prosecution of Oswald, and, in doing so, did not pursue every point, left things out, swept things under the rug -- as bright young attorneys are wont to do."

Some important questions

were left unanswered: Why did the Navy pathologist burn his notes? Why were the presidential bodyguards out partying the night before (This was a most unusual occurrence.) These and other points were not completely investigated, Thompson says.

A number of those in the audience seemed to feel the assassination was the result of a conspiracy between the CIA and the FBI. Thompson feels there is no evidence to sustain this conclusion, and he has no idea who did assassinate the president. He can only prove what happened at the moment of assassination.

Thompson's goal is to reopen the Warren Commission. There is a resolution now before Congress to do this. He feels a re-examination of the evidence will bring the commission to agree with his findings. Then, given the resources of the federal government, he feels the case would be brought to prosecution in six to eight months, and finally would really be closed.

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JENKINTOWN, PA.
TIMES CHRONICLE

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C.I.A. 4. New Orleans
Garrison, Tim
P-Dak, Rita
P-Thompson, Josiah
Sec. 4.01.2 Six
Seconds in Dallas

SKOKIE, ILL.
THE LIFE

16,491

APR 25 1968

Robert Lerner

Of Kennedys and Kings

BEFORE THE case of the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King is closed, the case of the murder of President John F. Kennedy may be reopened.

If it is true that the hunted fugitive is indeed the King killer (and most evidence points in that direction), then the nature of the crime doesn't fit with the nature of the criminal.

The fugitive was considered a "loner." He seldom had much money. And yet, for a period of months, he lived in Atlanta, a city far outside his better known circles of Alton and Chicago, Missouri and the Southwest.

Add to this a mysterious automobile, and there is a new likelihood that the fugitive had received some funds from an outside source.

Who? The usual answers don't make much sense. It takes an incredible superstructure for a person to commit a third hand murder without having it traced back.

It's an old story: X can hire Y who tells Z to find A, B or C to commit a crime, but the mere safety of the numbers of go-betweens is also its weakness: too many people know about it.

I could conceive of a Ku-Klux Klan involvement, whereby someone in a white sheet tells something to someone else in a white sheet, and it becomes very difficult to trace.

Or I could believe that a man sufficiently deranged and sufficiently well-to-do leaving a pile of money with a note, "Kill X," in a cornfield, and having a go-between pick some flunkie in a bar to go look between the 11th and 12th furrows.

But as for Dr. King's death being ordered by Stokely Carmichael, Richard Nixon, the CIA, the Communist Party, the John Birch Society, or most other way-out theories—well, forget it.

But the Kennedy question still crops up.

Within a short time, two national leaders of basically liberal tendencies are publicly murdered by extremely minor people. In both cases, the sniper turns out to be a pretty fair marksman.

In both cases the backgrounds of the individuals make it hard to believe that they could sustain a lengthy effort toward the final goal.

The King suspect is a marginal person, not particularly given to lengthy plotting. In this case he "staked out" Dr. King's home town of Atlanta pretty well.

He even went to Memphis. It is possible he was in Memphis both times Dr. King was there, and with his penchant for rooming houses discovered the first time that there was one across from Dr. King's apartment.

In the Kennedy case, I've had the feeling that something went wrong: that an escape route was blocked, or that Lee Harvey Oswald may have been

forced at the last minute to pick the Texas Book Depository instead of a previously arranged nest.

Within the last several years, the King suspect was also in the Southwest, taking dancing lessons.

The derangement of the Klan, and Klan-type peoples, is the horror of the South. Many travelers have had the typical Southern experience of having their cars bumped at high speeds on rural roads by gangs of Southern whites.

There is, in the South, this special kookiness, this psychotic hoodluminism that—in its mature form—is the lynching and the white sheet meetings, the roadside murders and the terrorizing of strangers.

From this background a man could develop who would buy a Kennedy killer and a King killer.

I hope the King slayer is captured alive, I wonder if his "friend(s)" is looking for him just as hard, and even more maliciously, than the FBI.

The FBI, incidentally, is making a near mockery of this case. Its issuance of warrants is just part of it: one day it says Mexico, the next day California, and the next day Chicago.

And through all this Attorney General Ramsey Clark says he's hotter and hotter on the trail, and that he expects an arrest very soon.

If Mr. Clark gets any closer, he'll never catch him! But if they do, I wonder just how far the conspiracy may range. It might be all the way from Memphis to Dallas.

I have been asked about 100 times in the past week to comment on Mayor Richard J. Daley's "kill and maim" declaration. I wish I knew what to say!

Neither the statement, its partial modification, its general resentment, nor all of that, is in character for the mayor: he's too skilled at calming hot tempers to suddenly revert to causing them.

I do believe he was under tremendous pressure from some members of his own staff. But it must be said that the mayor had early reservations about The Kerner Report, and he now has found a background in which he could appoint his own "Little Kerner Commission."

It's too bad that the Mayor's commission is a far cry from blue ribbon. Someone is confusing "conspiracy" with "selectivity." Time and time again stores in identical businesses were untouched because they have good hiring practices.

I lived through the riots, walking the streets, looking, talking to people, seeing snipers and arsonists and looters and policemen and National Guardsmen and Federal troops.

Of them all, the Police seemed the most adept at handling themselves. Some four of the nine deaths supposedly came from police bullets, but this is not indicative of the general behavior of the department.

If there had been more police shooting during the riots, there would be more return fire, and this would have been a Watts or a Detroit instead of a Chicago.

I do not approve fully of our Police Department. When I see paddy wagons with "Support Howard Miller" bumper

P-Lerner, Robert
King, Martin Luther
C.I.A. - New Orleans

stickers pasted on the sides, I have to wonder if Superintendent Conlisk remembers that a Black Maria is a vehicle belonging to a public agency, and that to use it as a billboard for a slogan that can be construed as racist, shows a high degree of carelessness, callousness, or maliciousness.

But in general, all those police workshop sessions on riots seemed to have paid off. We had massive burning, but not massive shooting or killing. The skies were much redder than the streets.

The mayor has been under tremendous pressure from the white communities. Finally, he reacted to this pressure; and he over-reacted. In a city where even his detractors admit to his ability as an admin-

istrator, he made a statement that has shocked more than the city: it has surprised a nation.

By coincidence, within days after his statement it turns out that the officer who shot (in both arms) the armed robber of a Chicago taxicab (the man suspected in the Dr. King slaying) is a Commander Green—the mayor's brother-in-law.

I feel strongly that the mayor regrets his statement more than most people do. It comes at a time when all his party leadership is going to be required for him to be effective in selecting the Democratic presidential candidate this summer.

It comes at a time when racial tension is very high, and where the "breakout" of that tension is more likely to be a black action than a white reaction. His order fans that flame, although I don't think it was intended to do so.

Perhaps it's all the end of an era: the last gasp of horror in a nation almost immune to it. Kennedy, Viet Nam, King—and then Mayor Daley, the Great Conciliator, stepping out of character.

Perhaps we're all too far off the deep end. A sense of real perspective is gone. We look at acts instead of motivations; we seek panaceas instead of reasonable solutions.

And perhaps The Great Conspiracy is an American deal: a society finding itself so incompetent to deal with itself, that it has decided to consume itself like a dying sun collapsing inward and becoming a red dwarf.

4
LOS ANGELES FREE PRESS
19 April 1968

P-Lane, Mark
Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans
Kennedy, Robert

King, Martin Luther
Orlander
Lane

MARK LANE ASKS

IS BOBBY SILENT BECAUSE



KILLED

HIS

BROTHER?

MARK LANE

For more than four years since the death of President Kennedy I have declined to make public an analysis of the strange conduct of Robert Kennedy vis-a-vis the assassination and its aftermath. Although I have met with Robert Kennedy in the past, and worked with him for the election of his brother in 1960, my reluctance to discuss his odd behavior has had little to do with any personal feeling toward him or previous contact with him. The death of a brother may be a deeply moving experience — one which leaves scars that strangers or near stranger best not disturb. So long as Robert Kennedy was but one of

a hundred senators, and but one of a thousand other officials who remained silent about the fraudulent governmental explanation of the event, it might appear that the reason for singling him out for special disdain or condemnation might be his familial relationship with the deceased.

During much of this period Robert Kennedy has permitted his name to be used in support of some rather unreal conclusions. This was accomplished first by his silence, and when that proved to be insufficient, by his self-proclaimed ignorance coupled with his public acceptance of the Warren Report.

For some years I have lectured

about the assassination at universities in the United States and Europe. Following each of those more than two hundred lectures was a question period, and I think it safe, therefore, to assert that I have some knowledge of the questions that occur. The trend established by the questions can, in fact, be closely mapped. During the first year following the murder, the leading question, always asked, sometimes asked more than once in variable forms was: "How about Earl Warren's integrity? Certainly a man of that integrity could not, would not, sign his name to a document..." I am sorry to have to report that questions designed to offer Mr. Warren's integrity as a positive factor have not been raised for the last two to three years.

Taking its place has been the refrain, "Certainly Robert Kennedy, with all his money..." as if, I imagine, survivors in a lower income group might be less concerned with the cause of death. The refrain goes on, "He WAS the Attorney General at the time. He is said to be, although I do not know this as a fact, somewhat ruthless." It is marvelous to observe the line being drawn rather than offend one in power or even one who might one day be: "—and even he accepts the Warren Report."

Yet, in the face of these temptations put before me with evil regularity I have refused to offer an analysis of Robert's role. I reasoned that while the questioners isolated Robert Kennedy from other corrupt persons in public office, my answer might well be published without the

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CHICAGO, ILL.
NEWS

E-466,424

APR 18 1968

P-Billings, Richard N.
Garrison, Tim
C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans
Orig filed under Billings

Garrison and 'JFK plot'

Anti-Castro feeling ran high in Dallas area

By Richard N. Billings

Few people realize just how close John Kennedy had come to a rapprochement with Fidel Castro just before the Kennedy assassination. At the United Nations, exploratory talks were under way with Dr. Carlos Lechuga, the chief Cuban delegate, and by Nov. 19, 1963, the President was on the verge of sending a special envoy to Cuba.

The envoy, William Attwood,

now editor and chief of Cowles Communications, writes in his book, "The Reds and the Blacks": "I called presidential assistant McGeorge Bundy, who said the President would want to see me and to call as soon as I'd met with Lechuga. The President, he said, would not be leaving Washington, except for a brief trip to Dallas."

After the assassination, Attwood met with Lechuga again.

Jim Garrison, the flamboyant New Orleans district attorney, has fired off a series of sensational charges in his effort to prove that a widespread conspiracy was behind the assassination of President Kennedy. The Daily News assigned Richard N. Billings to separate fact from sensation. This is the fourth article in his illuminating five-part series.

"He had received instructions from Castro on Nov. 23 to enter into informal discussion with me. But he assumed the

situation had changed. I said I didn't know. But I informed Bundy and later was told that the Cuban exercise would

probably be put on ice for a while—which it was and where it has been ever since."

THE SIGNIFICANCE of this recently revealed footnote to the history of the Kennedy administration may seem obscure. It certainly would have little pertinence to the events that led to the President's death, as they were ascer-

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E-466,424

P-Billings, Richard N.
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APR 17, 1968

Garrison and 'JFK plot'

He takes on CIA, FBI, Supreme Court, New Orleans, U.S.

By Richard N. Billings

Jim Garrison, an experienced expert at vilification, warfare, has opened an offensive on the government of the United States.

Who else has charged that the Central Intelligence Agency was deeply involved in the assassination of President Kennedy?

Who has alleged the Warren

Commission was packed with CIA-oriented men whose function it was to "conceal the assassination of the President by an ambush of CIA employees?"

Who has insisted the FBI had advance notice of the assassination and did nothing to stop it?

Who has accused the attorney general of "doing his best to torpedo the case of the State of Louisiana?"

Who has implied that Washington has obscured the truth of Kennedy's murder, so that Lyndon Johnson's "promotion to the Presidency will appear to be more legitimate?"

Who else but the district attorney from New Orleans?

TO UNDERSTAND why Garrison has carried his attack

to the seat of the federal government, it is necessary to examine three alternatives:

- It is an example of his sledgehammer method.
- He honestly believes in a national conspiracy.
- The U.S. government actually has something to hide.

There is probably an ele-

ment of truth in each of the answers. The first two are partly explained by an examination of Garrison.

Lack of restraint, tendency to bluster out of control when angered, a penchant for blockbuster phraseology and vindictive vituperation are essential qualities of the man. In Louisiana a list of Garrison's verbal assault victims reads like a directory of officialdom. He has leveled blasts indiscriminately at governors, mayors and judges and he is especially fond of attacking what he considers to be the New Orleans Establishment.

Outrageous as it may seem, therefore, it is not surprising that the Washington Establishment would get the same treatment. It is entirely in character for Garrison to call Ramsey Clark, the attorney general of the United States, "a political appointee who, if his father Tom Clark had not been on the Supreme Court, would probably be cleaning the street with a broom."

For more than a year, Jim Garrison, the flamboyant New Orleans district attorney, has befuddled the American public by firing off one sensation after another in his effort to prove that a widespread conspiracy was behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. To separate fact from sensation, The Daily News assigned a top-ranking journalist, Richard N. Billings, to do an in-depth report on "Garrison and the JFK Plot." This is the third article in his exciting and illuminating five-part series.

THE JUSTIFICATION for this can't be shared by many thinking people, although Garrison's following around the country is surprisingly large. But it must be said that Garrison sincerely believes a good deal of the indictment. He is obsessed with the idea that high officials in Washington are covering up important facts about the assassination, and he is convinced that federal agencies, the CIA and FBI in particular, are working actively to frustrate his case.

The latter point, Washington's counterattack, will be the subject of a later article. For the moment, careful scrutiny must be applied to a crucial question: Is there any substance to Garrison's charge of Washington subterfuge?

Actual participation by high officials is a dangerous escalation of an old suspicion among assassination buffs who would contend there was low-level government involvement in the plot. The national leadership—perhaps even the President—knew this, so the theory goes, and it became engaged in an enormous cover-up.

This in itself is an ominous suggestion, one that isn't sufficiently explained away by characterizing its exponents as demonologists and kooks.

Was Oswald agent of government?

In the very early days of his investigation when he was acting quite rationally, Garrison was persuaded that Lee Harvey Oswald had been a government agent. He contended that Oswald was taught Russian while in the Marine Corps and was sent to the Soviet Union on an intelligence mission.

Oswald, Garrison argued, had defected with secret information about U.S. radar systems, yet when he supposedly tired of life under communism, he was allowed to return with his Russian wife. The State Department even paid his way back.

The \$435.71 loan Oswald got from the State Department intrigued Garrison for another reason, the manner of repay-

Continued

The Smell Of Conspiracy

More and more the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. begins to resemble a well-planned, coldly-executed plot which had its inception months ago. What is more, the way in which it was carried out lends credibility to the theory that it was a conspiracy.

This is written with some reservations. The conspiracy theory does not usually attract us about an event of this nature. We are notably unmoved by the critics of the Warren Report on the Kennedy assassination, who seem to believe that not only was more than one man involved, but that the conspiracy they envision included everyone from Communists to the CIA.

BUT AS the pieces of the puzzle of Dr. King's murder fall into place—and as others refuse to do so—evidence begins to weigh heavily in favor of a conspiracy theory. At the very least, it now seems evident that this was not an impetuous act by a badly deranged man, but the result of a long-range plan.

There is, for instance, the identity of "Eric Starvo Galt." He doesn't exist, apparently, and yet he began to exist as a person around the middle of last year. He established an identity, then carefully used it in building a trail which has led investigators nowhere.

There was also the matter of the rifle so openly dropped near the flop house from which the death blow was struck. To our knowledge, no official has yet said it was the weapon which fired the fatal shot.

Then there was the fictitious chase of a white Mustang by

Memphis police car "160." There is a car 160, but it did not chase a Mustang the night of Dr. King's death. The radio reports which seemed to be coming from that car were, again apparently, another plant to draw police off the real scent.

THE LINE must be drawn in this kind of speculation, but it is obvious to us that only extremists of the far right or left could anticipate immediate benefit in murdering Dr. King. The left, by which we mean agents of China, Cuba or, possibly, Moscow, were bound to know that Dr. King's death would be the signal for rioting and pocket insurrections in every major American city. They could reason, with good basis, that the disturbances would badly weaken our society's fabric, making us even less capable of dealing with our obligations abroad and further polarizing the races at home.

The far right could also benefit, again assuming angry reaction in the Negro community. What the far right would hope to gain would be a kind of semi-military takeover of this nation in the name of law and order — which again is not so far-fetched a possibility that it can be automatically discounted even now.

Having said this, it is necessary to restate the qualification that the first assumption — of a lone killer acting out his own psychosis — remains the most probable. With every day which passes without an arrest, however, this assumption is drastically weakened. We are left with "Eric Starvo Galt," a man who plotted long and hard and who is still at large. It smells of organization and conspiracy, and the smell grows stronger.

GREENVILLE, MISS.
DELTA DEMOCRAT-
TIMES

E-13,019

S-12,952

APR 16 1968

C.H.A. to New Orleans
King, Martin Luther

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Billings

Garrison, Jim
P-Billings - Richard N.

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E-466,424

APR 15 1968

Jim Garrison, the flamboyant New Orleans district attorney, is convinced the assassination of President Kennedy was the result of a widespread conspiracy involving more persons than just Lee Harvey Oswald. Garrison also has repeatedly charged that there is a federal plot to conceal this conspiracy. For more than a year, Garrison has befuddled the American public by firing off sensational accusations at a wide field of targets. To separate fact from sensation, The Daily News assigned a top-ranking journalist of national reputation, Richard N. Billings, to investigate the Garrison affair. Billings has made it his special field of endeavor for many months. He is a former Life magazine reporter who is doing a book on Garrison. Now he has completed an exciting and illuminating five-part report titled "Garrison and the JFK Plot." This is the first article in his series.

C.A. 4 - New Orleans

Jim Garrison and the 'JFK plot'



Jim Garrison

By Richard N. Billings

At a district attorneys' convention in New Orleans last month the speaker at the main banquet was to be the host D.A., Jim Garrison. But when he was asked to tone down his charges of a federal conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Garrison abruptly ordered the dinner canceled.

Affronted by the rash and petulant act, a local television station charged Garrison with "making New Orleans the laughing stock of the nation."

The Case of Jim Garrison is no laughing matter to the controversial district attorney, who is firmly convinced he has solved the conspiracy. It is no

determined, was assisted by no one and motivated merely by a deep-rooted hostility, when he accomplished his deadly mission with two well-aimed rifle shots.

An effect of the Warren Report, disclaimers by commission critics notwithstanding, was to set aside the nightmarish illusion of conspiracy. The verdict was sustained by the passage of time during which no positive alternative was developed.

Since Oswald himself was murdered two days after his arrest in Dallas, it was reasonable to assume no man

joke either to people who have observed him closely enough to realize how dedicated he is to this conviction. Most especially, there is nothing funny about it to Clay L. Shaw, a retired businessman who stands accused as one of the plotters.

Shaw, 55, is scheduled to go on trial next month, although legal maneuvers by his defense may delay the date. For the moment, however, it is sufficiently significant that such an astonishing event could ever take place:

WITHIN A year of the President's death on Nov. 22, 1963, the Warren Commission submitted an exhaustive report. It concluded in precise detail that Lee Harvey Oswald, a social misfit and once a defector to the Soviet Union, was the lone assassin.

Oswald, the commission had



Clay Shaw

Continued

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
POST-INTELLIGENCER

APR 15 1968

M-204,777

S-252,941

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Jim Bishop's Series on Garrison

"The Character Assassin" is an apt title for Jim Bishop's column; perhaps he should retain it. In his recent three-part series on Jim Garrison, he seriously maligned an honest public official seeking to execute the duties of his office.

The examples Bishop gave as evidence of Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt were ludicrous to any student of the assassination. If the columnist really has spent more than four years studying the volumes of the Warren Report, one might conclude that this has left him no time to keep up with current developments in the continuing case.

AS MARK LANE SAID recently in Seattle, perhaps the most tragic part of the New Orleans Shaw trial is that the American public is not prepared for what will come to light there. I point out that every one of Garrison's charges, including involvement of elements of the CIA, has been substantiated by evidence presented to the New Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Bishop, in his column, was erroneous in saying Garrison charged the CIA had hired Cubans to kill President Kennedy. What Garrison did say was that CIA employees were involved in the assassination — perhaps without the knowledge or consent of the agency itself.

On April 20, the Washington State Chapter of the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry will hold a state-wide meeting at Wesley House in Seattle. At that time, we will hear reports of the latest developments in New Orleans and listen to a speech taped by Jim Garrison.

Perhaps Bishop's columns will have done us a service if the interest of enough people is piqued to the point

of their attending that meeting and hearing the true story of the Garrison probe.

E. A. JEFFORDS, CHAIRMAN,
Washington State
Citizens' Committee of Inquiry

Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. - New Orleans
P-Bishop, Jim

BALTIMORE, MD.
NEWS AMERICAN

E-216,453
S-514,590

APR 7 1968

JIM BISHOP

JFK's Assassination: The CIA Plot Theory

(First of Three Articles.)

The mystery hanging over the grave of John F. Kennedy is almost five years old. It is deeper now than when that flame was first lit. He sleeps in the shadows. They dance fitfully in the light. The editorial pallbearers stand around the stone sarcophagus shaking their heads negatively. On one thing they all agree: "Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill him. No, not that way."

The most dedicated of these is a tall, dignified district attorney, Mr. Jim Garrison of New Orleans.

MR. GARRISON HAS an unimpeachable record as a public servant.

The fulcrum of his philosophy is the CIA plotted to assassinate the President of the United States and hired Cubans to execute the plan in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963.

This month, he plans to bring to trial a man named Shaw on a charge of conspiracy against the life of the President.



FOR A YEAR, I have read every public utterance of Jim Garrison. I watched him fence with Johnny Carson on the Tonight Show. I listened to the sharp interrogation of Larry King on Miami television.

In this case, I acquired a tape and listened again, and typed notes. Garrison takes a melancholy joy from saying he is misquoted.

He will get a fair shake here. He boasts he has read every word of the 26-volume Warren Commission Report. I have two sets. The 10.5 million words required two years for me to read, cut out and annotate.

Garrison: "John F. Kennedy was killed by employees of the Central Intelligence Agency—by a reactionary clique committed to the objectives of the war machine."

This is a positive charge; an outrageous one. As Jim Garrison knows, the policy of the CIA in the face of libel is silence. He can make the charge with the foreknowledge that there will be no denial.

No one whom I have interviewed is aware that there is a "war machine."

GARRISON: "MOST OF those who were doing the shooting were Cubans, . . . supervised by lower echelon CIA agents."

The more people who are privy to a plot, the more the plot looks like a privy. Cubans in Dealey Plaza with guns would have been as conspicuous as Eskimos in bikinis. If the CIA agents wanted to kill the President, they would have been able to do it themselves.

Garrison: "John F. Kennedy was reappraising our policy toward China. He had reached a detente with Cuba, and was considering the possibility of recognizing Cuba."

P-Bishop, Jim
Garrison, Jim
C.I.A.-4 - New Orleans
Oswald, Lee Harvey

"JOHN F. KENNEDY had sought to bring this country to the brink of peace and, as a result, they tore his head off."

There is nothing in the public or private papers of JFK, or the recollections of his advisors, to show his attitude of unalterable opposition to Communist China had changed.

Far from reaching a relaxing of tensions with Cuba, Kennedy's policy was to isolate Castro as much as possible from the world, and starve him to his knees.

GARRISON: "NO ONE asked Marina how Oswald felt about Communism. She would tell you that he disliked Communism and he did."

On Dec. 17, 1963, Marina Oswald was asked by the FBI if her husband was a Communist.

In her affidavit she responded her husband had an obsession to get his name in history and that his proclamation to all who would listen—that he was "a Marxist"—was an example of this.

Oswald not only regarded himself as a pure Communist, but I am sure Jim Garrison must have read the "Manifesto" written by Oswald on his return voyage from the Soviet Union to the U. S. In it he proclaimed his Marxism. It's a public document.

(Part Two Wednesday.)

THE GUARDIAN
6 April 1968

Polane, Mark
CIA - New Orleans
Garrison, Tim
Orig. under Lane

Mark Lane on Oswald

Was Oswald an agent at the age of 16 when he wrote a letter to the Socialist party?

I think it's hard to know precisely when Oswald's employment with the Federal Bureau of Investigation began. It seems while he was in the Marine Corps he was given unusual secret clearance, which is I think an indication of the government's feeling about him at the time. I think the evidence is clear that when he went to the Soviet Union he went as a representative of a U.S. intelligence agency—very likely the FBI.

Garrison has said that Oswald worked for the Central Intelligence Agency. Now you're saying he worked for the FBI and not the CIA.

I think it's a little difficult to penetrate the intelligence agencies of the U.S. government with absolute accuracy and assurance. I know that Jim Garrison believes at this point the evidence is very strong to show that Oswald was an FBI employee. I think the evidence is quite clear now that Oswald was working for the FBI and that the CIA planned the assassination of President Kennedy and that the CIA executed the plan as well.

What was Oswald's job when he came back to New Orleans in April, 1963?

He was supposed to look like a leftist, which he did, of course, with the help of a number of local people, mostly on the right, and he participated in tableaux which I think were no indication of his own political beliefs but were staged so that at some future time when the moment arose it would be possible to say that Oswald was a Marxist. I think the arrest of Oswald for giving out leaflets here in New Orleans was one of the tableaux which was staged well in advance.

Why did Oswald think he was establishing himself as a leftist in New Orleans?

I don't know his specific assignment in terms of what was explained to him. I do know he was posing as a leftist and he was aware of the fact that he was posing as a leftist. There is some evidence which shows that the FBI assigned Oswald to meet with a number of persons who were planning the assassination of President Kennedy, and it seems that Oswald was present at those meetings for the purpose of reporting back to the FBI regarding the plans. It may be that Oswald at that time did not know that

Following are excerpts from an exclusive interview in New Orleans between Darlene Fife and attorney Mark Lane concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Lane's five-page brief in defense of Lee Harvey Oswald published in the Dec. 19, 1963, issue of the Guardian and subsequent Guardian-sponsored speaking tour opened the door to the flood of doubts concerning the official version of the assassination. Lane has been living in New Orleans for the past several months and intends to remain there until the Garrison investigation has been terminated.

the plans which were being made in his presence were really being formulated by the CIA. We do know as a fact that on Nov. 17, 1963, the FBI sent a telex to every Southern regional office of the FBI stating that an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy in Dallas in five days. It seems that Oswald was the source of the information which was sent to the FBI. We do know, of course, that the information was never communicated to President Kennedy; otherwise, he obviously would not have driven through Dallas in an open limousine into that ambush. We also know that in October, 1963, the U.S. Secret Service came across a plot to assassinate President Kennedy in Chicago, and as soon as that information was communicated to President Kennedy, he canceled his trip to Chicago.

So you're saying that Oswald thought he was spying on the assassination plan and he did not see himself as having any role in the assassination.

I think all the evidence now available indicates that this is so, yes.

It must be possible to tell at what level an FBI telegram can be stopped. Somebody has enough power to do that, to give orders to the FBI to stop it.

I suppose it would depend on J. Edgar Hoover's willingness to go along with the suggestion in the first place as to how powerful the order to him would have to be. I don't know on what basis the determination was made not to share the intelligence with the President that someone was planning to kill him in five days, but obviously that determination was made.

What was Oswald's role in Dallas on Nov. 22? Was he in the Book Depository?

A picture was taken just as the shots were being fired by an Associated Press photographer, James Altgens, which appears to show Oswald standing in the doorway watching the assassination. The Commission said it was not Oswald. They said it was Bill Lovelady, and Lovelady himself says, "Yes, it was me." I don't know. It may have been Oswald in the doorway.

If Oswald was standing in the doorway of the Book Depository I would think he would be standing there wondering what on earth happened to the information he had given to the FBI that there was going to be an assassination.

He was probably a little curious about it. He may have been thinking that the assassination had been called off. But what was he doing running down the grassy knoll?

Well, he didn't try to escape from the scene as soon as the shots were fired. . . . But what Oswald was really doing we can know if we examine the stenographic tapes and recording made of Oswald when he was questioned during the 48 hours he lived while in custody. The federal government, Secret Service, FBI and Dallas police force said there were no records. Would you believe that? It's a shame. Such an important person in American history and they forgot to turn on the tape recorders. I believe it's possible that no recording was made and no stenographic record was made of what Oswald said, and I think that's so because they knew who Oswald was and they knew what he would say and what his relationship was to the FBI. We do know that Oswald became extremely hostile to Hosty [an FBI agent] and refused to talk when he was in the room.

I would think he would be getting nervous at that point and wondering what was going on.

Well, you know that Oswald's last words were "I am a patsy." We know that he was questioned for 24 hours and everyone in the world thought he was being asked why he killed the President or if he killed the President. Twenty-four hours after the questioning a group of reporters in the hallway stopped him and we have this on film, in fact the sequence is in the film "Rush To Judgment." The reporter said, "Did you kill the President?" Oswald said, "The President? I haven't been charged with that. We haven't talked about that. There's some talk about killing a police officer." The reporter said, "You have been charged with killing the President," and Oswald looked absolutely amazed at that point, which leads one to

Continued

APR 3 1968

E-120,390

S-125,715

C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans

Editorials:

Afterthoughts on an Abdication

"Stunning" was the word most often used to describe the news that Lyndon B. Johnson would not accept renomination by the Democratic Party for the presidency. And stunning it was.

Most people reacted somewhat as they might react if, on their way to bed some evening, they were tapped on the shoulder by an angelic hand and informed that the sun would not be coming up the next morning.

The thought of a 1968 presidential campaign minus Lyndon Johnson, in short, is one that takes a good bit of getting used to.

.....
The famed Johnson "credibility gap" plagued the President even in his moment of abdication. Hardly did the shock begin to wear off than some began to speculate that it might all be an elaborate plot aimed at a draft-Johnson maneuver in August.

Those who take such speculation seriously are the sort who swallow such theories as the one which holds that flying saucers are manned by little green men, or that John Kennedy's assassination was engineered by the CIA.

.....
The abdication announcement so overshadowed the bombing pause news that some public figures reacted oddly to the latter event.

Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, on the one hand, sounded in his own news conference at times as if the Vietnam war had already ended and could be dismissed as

a fact of life. Since this is the 10th bombing pause in three years, it is at least a bit premature to conclude that Vietnam is now history.

Gov. Ronald Reagan of California on the other hand, his own presidential appetite freshly whetted, gloomed that de-escalation will only mean more American deaths.

He may have felt that with the Democratic Party delivered to the doves, the Republican Party might be ripe for a hawk coup.

.....

For comic relief, there was a welling up of the American ability to relieve the tension of dramatic moments with a touch of satire.

In that spirit, somebody suggested that Mr. Johnson had only repudiated the Democratic nomination this summer; he didn't rule out the Republican nomination.

That idea was countered by somebody who suggested that Nelson Rockefeller, having recently spurned joining the Republican race, might now be tempted to get in the Democratic race.

All of this was topped by another un-serious theorist who observed that the way candidates are dropping out of the 1968 presidential field, we might arrive at convention time with nobody at all left.

It is not, however, true that Hubert Humphrey asked for political asylum in Mexico.

MIAMI, FLORIDA
HERALD

MAR 22 1967
M-381,602
S-455,904



Jack Kofoed Says:

C.I.A. 4-New Orleans

Jim Garrison Story Rings a Cracked Bell

Jim Garrison, New Orleans district attorney, accuses the Central Intelligence Agency of ordering the assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy. He adds that when anyone gets in the way of that organization, an "executive order" is issued . . . and then the interloper isn't any more.

A gun, a knife, an ice pick, who knows or cares. I'd gather from Mr. Garrison's statements to Larry King that the C.I.A. is a legalized "Murder, Inc."

He paints it as a totalitarian Gestapo, which can send anybody from the President of the United States to a garbage collector who married a niece of Khrushchev's slop man into eternity.

This rings a cracked bell. The whole thing sounds like the ravings of a guy who had blown his gasket. Imagine an important government agency ordering things like the St. Valentine Day massacre or a Mafia death sentence. Now, understand.

The man who makes those claims is not a humpty-dumpty out of a home for the feeble-minded. He is an elected official of Orleans Parish. In his statements Garrison not only makes direct accusations of murder against officials of the Central Intelligence Agency, he also includes at least by inference, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court as being guilty as accessories after the fact.

Why hasn't Garrison named the man who decides on those to be murdered, who awarded "contract," for killings? Would the D.A. suggest that one is Allen Dulles, a brother of Eisenhower's Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who was director of the CIA for several years?

Will he name the one who decided that John Fitzgerald Kennedy must be killed to

safeguard the security of the United States?

Mr. Garrison is an attorney. He must know that if he can't prove his fantastic accusations he's wide open to suits for libel and slander, and, possibly, a sanity investigation.

MARIE has suggested that four or eight years of Robert Kennedy in Washington after the Johnsonian tenure would be too much to endure. Should the Royal Family be set up in the White House, perhaps it would be better to move to Freeport. There, at least, we would have no Royal Family, not even a Humming Bird.

Victor Muzii, food and beverage director of the Columbus, will reunite with his brother, Gino, this spring. Gino owns Il Capriccio, just off the Via Veneto in Rome, a hotel, restaurant and night spot. We stayed there a couple of years ago and it's delightful.

Herb Login and Pete Fox of the Place for Steak, newest entrants in the Footlighters golf tournament for Variety Children's Hospital.

How about all other restaurant people getting into the act? The entry fee is a donation to the hospital, the bigger the better. Send me a check, even if you don't play.

The Miami Beach chapter of the United Nations Association has an installation dinner and dance at the Algiers Saturday night.

Chuck Hall will install the officers, Elliott Roosevelt will speak and Irving Pie-

track, who never has been a mayor, still furnish the music for the show and dancing. Tickets, 10 bucks, and if you want to go, call Mrs. Toby Emanuel at 531-1333.

AGELESS LOUIS D'Armand suggests that modern bartenders have forgotten the great concoctions of the past. For instance, a "boiler-maker" is a shot of straight whisky washed down with a small beer.

Lou asked for one in a Collins Ave. lounge and the mahogany polisher dumped a jigger of whisky into the beer! A "Cincinnati" is half beer and half soda pop, the LSD of the 90s. There are a good many more. Even Stan Klim and Joe San Filippo don't know them.

Austin Burke may be gunning for the presidency of the Loyal Yiddish Sons of St. Patrick. When driving his Rolls Royce, Austin wears not only long sideburns, mustache and Van Dyke, but an all-wool, multicolored, tasseled Irish beret.

THE NEW YORK Mirror in June, 1945, noted that a raid has been made on a "foodeasy." Cops confiscated 1,110 dozen eggs and 192 pounds of butter. The butter sold for 70 cents a pound and eggs at \$15 for 30 dozen. Such prices were easy to get, because the shop help didn't demand ration book points.

HARTFORD, CONN. 11
TIMES
MAR 19 1968
E-133,803

P-...
... New Orleans
Garrison, J. m
P-Chandler, David

New Orleans D.A.

James Garrison May Face Court

By ROBERT W. LUCAS
Chief, Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—James Garrison, the New Orleans district attorney who is using the Kennedy assassination as a platform to attack the federal establishment, may be on his way into a federal court—as a defendant.

Time Magazine is charging Garrison with contempt of court for statements he allegedly made after a federal district court judge permanently enjoined the district attorney from taking a Time-Life reporter, David Chandler, before a grand jury.

(Garrison said he wanted to question Chandler about his role in stories in Life Magazine about major league crime in Orleans Parish.)

Garrison reportedly criticized the judge as having been influenced by Life Magazine's refusal to release the Zapruder film of the assassination in November, 1963.

Garrison wants the film to help prove his claim that Kennedy was killed by a conspiracy involving seven men, some former employees of the Central Intelligence Agency. The district attorney is accusing the CIA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and President Johnson of withholding and concealing evidence derogating conclusions of the Warren Commission.

The film, taken by Abraham Zapruder, a private citizen, is believed by some to corroborate the charge that Kennedy was not the victim of a lone assassin who fired from the Texas School Book Depository as found by the Warren Commission.

The film is owned by Life Magazine, which published sequences from it.

Garrison reappeared in the

news last weekend when he single-handedly canceled the concluding banquet of the National Association of District Attorneys, charging that the association tried to "censor" his speech.

The dinner was to have been held at the Hotel Monteleone in New Orleans' French Quarter with 600 guests.

* * *

William J. Raggio, district attorney of Reno, Nev., and the association's president, said he had refused Garrison permission to deliver a speech criticizing the federal courts and asserting that President Johnson should be "hanged" for concealing evidence bearing upon the Kennedy assassination.

Raggio said the association had been assured by Charles R. Ward, Garrison's first assistant, that the assassination would not be discussed.

Garrison had not been asked to speak, but put himself on the program, Raggio said.

When Raggio canceled Garrison's speech, the latter told Ward to "cancel the banquet, bolt the doors and don't let anyone in."

Raggio, whose action was subsequently endorsed unanimously by the association's board of directors in an emergency meeting, said, "I got the impression that he thought they all came here to see Jim Garrison. His actions here were completely irrational."

ASSASSINATION CASE

Garrison Puts Blame on Government

Fourth of Series

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Dist.

Atty. Jim Garrison's widely publicized "discoveries" about who killed President John F. Kennedy and how the incredibly complex deed was accomplished parallel theories of the crime first propounded by authors of books critical of the Warren Commission Report.

Federal agents have remained silent on the phenomenon of the demonology that seems to have captivated the imagination of many Americans, especially those of college age.

Privately, they say that continuous examination of Garrison's "evidence" and the allegations of such self-appointed investigators as Mark Lane ("Rush to Judgment") and Harold Weisberg ("Whitewash") reveal nothing that is new or helpful.

All such evidence and allegations have been checked against the voluminous files of the many government intelligence services. But Garrison and Lane, now working together, have apparently succeeded nonetheless in convincing many that the "government" is lying, concealing the truth and covering up its past mistakes.

ENGLISH OPINION

Speculation as to the origin of Garrison's investigation, considering the early influence and later participation of Warren Report critics such as Lane and Weisberg, includes the comment of John Sparrow, English academician, in the London Times' literary supplement.

Sparrow cites "evidence of association between those who have criticized the (Warren) report."

"If the critics turned their scrutiny upon themselves they might well detect in their own activities evidence of a sinister combination," he says. And, he observes, "throughout four years America has been dragged, hundreds of witnesses



AP Wirephotos

JACK RUBY

The key gun smuggler?

have been interviewed, no money and no effort has been spared —and the nets are empty, save for a handful of homosexuals and other queer fish in New Orleans.

Is it possible, then, that Garrison has embraced portions of several postulations in the titillating books and articles that set the country to wondering

about the assassination in mid-1966? It is true that Garrison's "proof" was allegedly uncovered after public skepticism about the Warren Report had reached its apogee in opinion polls.

TWO COMPLICATIONS

The government's position in this disturbing controversy is complicated by two probable facts:

—Its original decision to withhold and classify information and evidence gathered in support of the Warren Commission's final report was hasty and ill-advised. The volume and

types of material withdrawn from public view were excessive and, some of it, harmless.

—The generally accepted role of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the arming and training of anti-Castro rebels at camps in Louisiana and Mississippi clouded the status of certain preassassination figures in and around Orleans Parish.

In the first instance the government is left vulnerable to the charge, however irrelevant and spurious, of willfully concealing evidence that reflects adversely on its own integrity and competence.

In the case of the CIA, the agency is now being hoisted on its own petard of what it be-

lieves to be essential immunity from disclosure, and what others believe to be obsessive involvement with and manipulation of groups and individuals in the national interest.

It makes little difference at this point that nothing in the national archives supports the convoluted schemes of conspiracy now claimed by Garrison; or that the existence of one-time CIA agents or employees does not prove that they were ever recruited to murder a president.

JUST BEGUILLED

People who love a mystery, and certainly one arising from an unbelievable and sinister sequence of events culminating in shocking assassination and murder (the latter viewed by millions on television) are beguiled by secrecy, not reassured or persuaded by it.

However complicated and awkward the government's position is, however, that of Garrison seems inexcusable and intolerable. For his "trial by publicity" seems to foredoom the success of his case, even if it is ever established that he has one that is actionable.

Lane, Weisberg and other citizen-critics and authors of scathing tracts on the Warren Report exercise their rights of free speech and free press under the First Amendment. The effect of their words may be unfortunate, even deplorable. But their right to criticize, in harshest terms, is unassailable.

Garrison, however, is an "officer of the court," a public official with special responsibilities to protect the rights, privileges and immunities of individuals under the Constitution as well as to enforce the laws of Louisiana.

Now, regardless of what Garrison finally turns up in his privately financed investigation, some of his methods would seem to inspire examination and censure.

He has ascribed complicity and motives of murder and conspiracy to the defenseless dead.

He has asserted over and over again what can be no more than a presumption of "proof" and guilt of a plot and to plotters. He has, however, named only one — Clay L. Shaw — while two of his alleged co-conspirators are in their graves.

He has made it appear that all instruments and officials of government other than his own office, including the federal agencies, the presidential commission of distinguished citizens and the presidency itself, are concealing and destroying evidence and obstructing the processes of justice.

But he faces mounting charges of misusing the processes of justice himself, including the grand jury, the interrogation of witnesses and the collection of evidence.

Continued

Original filed under Garrison

Conspiracy Hunt Causes Growing Trouble at Home

(Third in a Series)

NEW ORLEANS, La. — Jim Garrison, the district attorney of Orleans Parish (County), may have become so preoccupied with his conspiracy theory of John F. Kennedy's death that he has become seriously vulnerable in the conduct of his own office.

Garrison is under attack by New Orleans' Metropolitan Crime Commission for failure to prosecute organized crime in Orleans Parish as required by law.

The commission also demanded investigation by the Louisiana attorney general's office of "22 or more crimes" allegedly committed by Garrison and his staff in bullying, bribing and threatening witnesses in the district attorney's conspiracy probe.

The commission made its plea in an advertisement published in the New Orleans States-Item Aug. 29.

The advertisement, authorized by the commission's executive committee, referred to charges against Garrison contained in a nationwide telecast by the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) on June 29, in a Newsweek magazine article of June 15, and by William Gurvich, a one-time Garrison aide who resigned in disgust.

The NBC program said "members of Garrison's staff ... have threatened and offered inducements to potential witnesses." It quoted a confessed burglar who said Garrison's office had offered to drop burglary charges against him if he would break into the home of a conspiracy defendant and plant something.

NEWSWEEK REPORT

Newsweek reported that Alvin Beauboeuf, a witness, was offered \$3,000 and the promise of a job by a district attorney's aide if Beauboeuf would help Garrison establish the alleged plot against Kennedy.

Hugh A. Worth, a Texas reporter who has covered the Kennedy case since the assassination, wrote in Newsweek:

"When the DA's men learned that the meeting (at which the offer was made) had been recorded on tape, (the aide) and a colleague returned to threaten

Beauboeuf. He was told if he got in the way he would be shot. They hauled him down to the courthouse and made him sign a statement that said, in effect, that he didn't consider the offer of \$3,000 and a job as a bribe. They told him bluntly that they had enough on him to ruin him."

In asking for the state to intervene, the crime commission said:

"Mr. Garrison has made serious charges of a federal conspiracy to conceal evidence and to delude the public. Whether or not his charges are true, they tend to destroy credibility of the various high level officials who served on the Warren Commission; of the CIA, upon whom we must depend for protection of this nation against foreign subversion, and of the FBI, the protector of our internal security ..."

The managing director of the crime commission is Aaron M. Kohn, a 10-year veteran of the FBI and one-time division supervisor in Washington.

The commission is privately financed (its 1968 budget: about \$70,000) by some of New Orleans' major industries, businesses, law firms and banks. Its board of directors includes leading citizens of the city and the parish.

FREQUENT RIFTS

Kohn himself has tangled repeatedly with Garrison. Kohn insists now that Orleans Parish is host to major organized crime and rackets, a charge that Garrison contemptuously denies.

The federal government, however, has named southern Louisiana and New Orleans as one of seven targets for special "strike forces" to battle time crime. The teams are composed of more than a dozen men from the Bureau of Narcotics, the Treasury Department, the Internal Revenue Service and the racketeering division of the Department of Labor.

Kohn himself was jailed for 19 hours Dec. 14 for failing to reveal to the Grand Jury the identity of his informant on gambling activity. He was released through a temporary order of the Louisiana Supreme Court, which will hear arguments on his conviction March 14.

On Jan. 16, Kohn asked the Federal District Court for relief from Garrison's oppressive use of his subpoena powers. The commission director, in a complaint, accused Garrison, James O. Sanders, foreman of the Orleans Grand Jury, and Criminal Judge Matthew Braniff of "criminal conspiracy" to deprive the commission and four individual members of their constitutional rights.

Federal Judge Herbert Christenberry issued a temporary restraining order against Garrison. At a hearing two days later on a temporary injunction, three representatives of the district attorney's office assured Christenberry that they had no intention of subpoenaing crime commission members further, while the Louisiana Supreme Court had Kohn's contempt conviction under advisement.

The federal judge did not "dismiss" the petition, as requested by Garrison's representatives, however, but deferred action on it.

Garrison's use of the subpoena, powers of arrest and the grand jury have led to charges that he is "power mad" and uses the law "like a damn club."

"His attempts to extradite witnesses from Ohio, Iowa and California have failed, even though the Louisiana House of Representatives adopted three resolutions urging governors to speed up the return of witnesses in Garrison's case. Only Texas responded favorably, sending Lee Harvey Oswald's widow, Marina, to New Orleans, where her testimony before the grand jury reportedly produced nothing new."

Garrison has been charged with attempting to maneuver unrepresented witnesses in secret grand jury sessions so that they become vulnerable to indictment on grounds of perjury. On one occasion his first assistant, Charles Ward, was accused of threatening a reporter with the "grand jury" treatment for merely asking a question about a rumored bribe.

In New Orleans there is a pervasive atmosphere of fear of Garrison's power and his employment of it. The New Orleans Bar Association, for example, is privately criticized for not raising objections to Garrison's tactics — the suspicion being that the bar, too, is afraid.

All of this has added impetus to the questions of:

- What is Jim Garrison up to?
- What motivates the man?
- Has he really "got something" vis-a-vis a plot to kill Kennedy?

- Has Garrison become enmeshed in the theories of "demonologists" and become their witting (or unwitting) vehicle?

Continued

GARRISON'S ASSASSINATION PROBE

Public Doubts Stirred Interest

(Second in a Series)

NEW ORLEANS, La. — How and why did Earling Carothers Garrison (who much prefers Jim), the district attorney of Orleans Parish, become the only law enforcement officer now trying to disprove the Warren Commission's findings on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy?

Garrison himself says his skepticism about the report was triggered in the fall of 1966, during a plane ride to New York with Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La. Long, Garrison said, had some doubts about Kennedy's assassination.

Returning to New Orleans, Garrison dipped into what he called some "interesting articles and books criticizing the Warren Report."

GALLUP POLL QUOTED

The Warren report was published Sept. 27, 1964. Eight months before the report's appearance, the Gallup Poll found that 71 per cent of the American people believed that more than one man had been involved in the killing. The report, naming Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone assassin, only slightly modified public opinion on that score.

Articles by Mark Lane, Vincent Salandria, Leo Sauvage and Joachim Joesten, severely criticizing the report, apparently convinced many readers that the Warren findings were incomplete at best, phony at worst.

By last May, the Harris Survey found that 72 per cent of the people believed that "there are still a lot of unanswered questions about who killed President Kennedy and how it was done." By last September, only 24 per cent of the American people believed that the Warren Commission had "told the full story."

CREATES UPROAR

The public's doubts leaped after Jim Garrison had startled the country and the world with his announcement that he

had discovered a "plot" to assassinate Kennedy; that the conspirators were "known," that he would bring about their arrest and conviction.

Meanwhile, Lane, whose book "Rush to Judgment" and lectures marked him as a leading critic in a growing school, said, "the Warren report may be ranked with the Teapot Dome scandal and the Reichstag fire trial as a synonym for political coverup and cynical manipulation of the truth."

Reviewing that period in the London Times in December, the English scholar John Spar-

row wrote: "The manufacture of conspiracy theories became a small-scale industry in the United States. The real mystery concerns not the doings of the protagonists in Dallas during the fatal week, but the subsequent performance of the mystery-makers themselves and the success of their campaign."

Garrison's interest in the Kennedy assassination seems to have coincided, then, with the appearance of a number of books insinuating or asserting that President Kennedy was the victim of a conspiracy that had been deliberately swept under the rug by the CIA and "covered up" by the chief justice of the United States, Earl Warren.

LOGICAL BACKGROUND

The political environment in Louisiana and local conditions and customs in Orleans Parish provided a logical background for a conspiracy and an ex post facto exploitation of it.

Of the several thousand exiles from Fidel Castro's Cuba who had fled to New Orleans, there were many who had been embittered by what they considered to be Kennedy's "broken promises" to help them regain their homes in Cuba.

The Bay of Pigs fiasco was a crushing disappointment to the anti-Castro Cubans. They were disillusioned again when

Kennedy negotiated a withdrawal of Russian offensive missiles rather than attack the Communist-dominated island.

Many Cubans were reportedly disenchanted further with the young president when he seemed reaching for some détente or accord with the Soviet Union in the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.

To what extent the Central Intelligence Agency had been active in training anti-Castro guerrilla cadres in the vicinity of Lake Pontchartrain, just north of New Orleans, isn't known precisely. Nor have its employees been identified.

WASHINGTON A TARGET

There was and remains a strong anti-Washington feeling in Louisiana. The Warren court, for 15 years the target of unreserved abuse by racists, economic conservatives and others who accuse it of "codding criminals," is unpopular.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) which has forcefully supplanted local law enforcement in civil rights struggles throughout the South during the past four years, is hardly the glamour agency in Dixie that it is north of the Mason-Dixon Line.

To this could be added Louisiana's share of a national malaise arising from the "Feds'" credibility on such troubling issues as the stubborn Vietnam war.

These were the circumstances, then, in which Garrison (known in New Orleans as the "Jolly Green Giant") could "discover" or "conceive" a five-year-old conspiracy to kill a president.

Garrison himself would find either the proof and prosecution of a conspiracy or the authorship of it fascinating.

VOLUME, IMAGINATIVE

He is a voluble, imaginative and well-read man. He often produces his own press releases, sometimes running to nine and 10 pages.

He likes to write. During his trial for defaming eight Orleans Parish criminal court judges, Garrison displayed his contempt for the proceedings by writing a play, in Shakespearean style, while being tried.

(Garrison was convicted but later cleared by the U.S. Supreme Court, which upheld the right of one public official to criticize others.)

Garrison is colorful, outspoken, brutally candid and highly articulate. He is also a swinger, a quality not unappreciated in a nonpuritan community where the citizens like their coffee hot and their politics exotic.

Garrison is popular, being one Louisianian who may be on the low road to national prominence in the adventuresome and highly individualistic style of the late Huey Long. And the "Kingfish," who proclaimed "every man a king," who elevated corruption and mendacity to new heights, and who was cut down not by the voters but by bullets, is fondly remembered by many in Louisiana.

HIS POWER FEARSOME

Garrison has parlayed his political muscle, his intriguing crusade against as-yet faceless assassins and his ambition into a position of fearsome power in one-party Louisiana.

After Garrison arrested Clay L. Shaw, prominent New Orleans businessman, and charged him with conspiring to murder Kennedy, Louisiana's Gov. John J. McKeithen was asked if he had any criticism of Garrison.

"No," McKeithen said, "and if I did, I wouldn't voice it. I have learned that most of Jim Garrison's enemies are buried." He added that he meant "in a political sense."

Garrison's detractors claim that he is intimidating the magistrates (who are elected) and controls the grand jury that is selected by rotating presiding judges.

Original filed under Garrison Continued

13 MAR 1968

P-Lucas, Robert W.

Garrison, Jim

C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans

KENNEDY ASSASSINATION**Garrison's Conspiracy Charges Examined**

EDITOR'S NOTE: Robert W. Lucas, chief of the Washington bureau for Gannett Newspapers and former managing editor of The Denver Post, has written a series of four articles on Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's claim that he knows who killed President John F. Kennedy in Dallas.

By ROBERT W. LUCAS

NEW ORLEANS, La. — One year has passed since Jim Garrison, the towering district attorney of Orleans Parish, announced that he knew who killed President John F. Kennedy in Dallas and that it was not Lee Harvey Oswald. He has described his case as "straight out of 'Alice in Wonderland.'"

Last February, Garrison said, "My staff and I solved the assassination weeks ago. I wouldn't say this if we didn't have the evidence beyond a shadow of a doubt."

ONE ARREST

To date the 46-year-old DA has arrested and held for trial one man: Clay L. Shaw, a prominent New Orleans businessman.

Shaw, tall, white-haired, imperturbable and widely known in "the city that care forgot," is charged with taking part in a conspiracy to murder Kennedy.

Two other men, allegedly seen with Shaw plotting the crime, are dead: Oswald and David W. Ferrie, said to have been a brilliant but wretched homosexual oddball.

The only witness to this bizarre clique of "conspirators," whose own 3-year-old recollection was refreshed by hypnosis at Garrison's order, was Perry Raymond Russo. Russo told two stories.

The account which he gave to Andrew J. (Moo) Sciambra, a Garrison aide, who wrote a 3,500-word report to his boss, contained no reference to Oswald, Shaw and Ferrie "plotting" to kill anyone. It said nothing of "Ferrie's apartment," where Russo later recalled seeing the fateful meeting.

Under a hypnotic trance induced by Dr. Esmond Fatter, Russo told the more sensational story which convinced three judges that Shaw should stand trial.

3 SESSIONS

Dr. Fatter said he interrogated Russo three times under hypnosis on the theory that hypnosis could assist a witness in sharpening his memory and enable him to recall past events. The stenographic transcript of the questions used in "helping" Russo's memory, and which drew out a story vastly different from the one Sciambra had reported, added names and relationships that Russo previously had not mentioned.

Dr. Fatter told James Phelan of the Saturday Evening Post that the questions came from "Garrison's office." Sciambra said he "forgot" to include Russo's references to the assassination plot in his first report. And he said he had "burned" his original notes.

The only other witness against Shaw, in the lineup that produced the judges' decision against him and a grand jury indictment, was Vernon Bundy.

Bundy, a narcotics addict, said that as he prepared to give himself a "fix" on the New Orleans shore of Lake Pontchartrain in the summer of

1963, he saw Shaw with Lee Harvey Oswald.

One more figure among the three score and more names that have appeared since Garrison opened his investigation has been arrested, tried and convicted.

Original filed under Lucas



ORLEANS PARISH DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON
A ceaseless flow of innuendo, suspicion and assumption.

Continued

C.I.A. at Dulles, Allen
C.I.A. at New Orleans
Garrison, Jim

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
TIMES-PICAYUNE

MAR 9 1967
M-194,073
S-312,384

Dulles Again Subpenaed to Testify in JFK Case

**Braniff Signs Order for
Appearance Here**

Claiming that former Central Intelligence Agency head Allen W. Dulles has information about accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald's alleged connection with the CIA, the district attorney's office Friday again issued a subpoena for Dulles' testimony in New Orleans.

Criminal District Court Judge Matthew S. Braniff signed an order for appearances by Dulles before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for March 28 and 29 in connection with the new subpoena.

The order, guaranteeing immunity, will go to courts in Washington, D. C., where Dulles resides.

It was the second attempt to obtain testimony from Dulles in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's Kennedy death probe. A subpoena was sent last month to Dulles' attorneys in New York under the mistaken belief that he lived there.

Garrison has stated that his office "has succeeded in identifying the assassination of

President Kennedy as an operation conducted by the CIA."

The Garrison request alleges that Dulles, as CIA director until Sept. 17, 1961, would have pertinent knowledge of reports that Oswald was an agent and/or employee of the CIA.

The subpoena also alleged that, while Dulles was its chief, the CIA negotiated with a New Orleans firm for purchase of trucks and vehicles for use in the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Oswald's name was signed in one case, at a time when Oswald was in Russia, the district attorney's office alleged.

Front Page / E-137 Other Page

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STATES-ITEM

E-137,843

MAR 8 1968

CIA Ex-Boss Called for March 28

A court order for the appearance of former Central Intelligence Agency director Allen W. Dulles before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury to testify March 28 and 29 was signed today by Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

The order, which guarantees Dulles immunity, will be forwarded to the courts in Washington where Dulles now resides at 2723 Que st., N. W.

The request was made to the court by the district attorney's office in a second move to obtain testimony from Dulles in connection with the probe of the John F. Kennedy assassination.

A grand jury subpoena was issued for Dulles last month asking his appearance here this week.

DA JIM GARRISON has stated his office "has succeeded in identifying the assassination of President Kennedy as an operation conducted by elements of the CIA."

The request for Dulles to appear here alleges that Dulles was CIA director until Sept. 27, 1961, and as such would have pertinent knowledge as to reports that Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin by the Warren Commission, was an agent and-or employe of the CIA.

THE MOTION also charges that while Dulles headed the CIA, the organization negotiated with a New Orleans firm for the purchase of trucks and vehicles to use in the CIA-sponsored Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba and used the

name of Oswald, who was at that time in Russia.

The DA's office alleges that the CIA had information about Oswald which was not contained in the Warren Commission report on the assassination. The DA's office said it wants to question Dulles about:

—Information given to the Secret Service but not to the Warren Commission.

—Oswald's CIA dossier.

—Information the CIA has about Jack Ruby and his associates.

—Oswald's access to information about the U-2 spy planes and allegations about Oswald's intelligence training at Minsk, Russia.

The motion also repeated allegations made in the earlier subpoena that the late David W. Ferrie, who has figured in the Garrison probe, was an employe of the CIA while Dulles was director.

e.i.a. 1.01 Dulles, Allen
e.i.a. 1.01 - New Orleans
Garrison, Jim

Department of State

TELEGRAM

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AMEMBASSY LUXEMBOURG 263

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JOINT STATE/USIA MESSAGE

1. A ONE-HOUR EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH JIM GARRISON, NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY, BROADCAST BY DUTCH TELEVISION FOUNDATION, AT TOP VIEWING TIME, FEBRUARY 22.

2. A CALM AND COMPOSED GARRISON EXPLAINED THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS MURDERED BECAUSE HIS CONCEPT OF DETENTE WAS DETRIMENTAL TO THE "MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX". GARRISON REPEATED WELL-KNOWN THESIS KENNEDY VICTIM OF PLOT BY CIA, WHO MADE COMMON CAUSE WITH THE MILITARY-

PAGE 2 RUDKTH 3981 C O N F I D E N T I A L LIMITED OFFICIAL USE
INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT, WITH VESTED INTEREST IN KEEP-
ING COLD WAR GOING. GARRISON ALSO STATED CIA COMMITTED
TO ASIAN LAND WAR WHILE ONE OF PRESIDENT'S LAST ORDERS WAS
FOR TROOP REDUCTION THERE. HE PREDICTED THAT THE PRESIDENT
WHO BRINGS U. S. TO THE BRINK OF PEACE WILL SUFFER SAME FATE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. 4-New Orleans
P-Oltmans, William
Original filed
under Garrison

Novel 'Tired Fighting,' Will Return to N.O.

Gordon Novel, long-sought witness in the Kennedy assassination probe, says he will return to New Orleans.

Novel, a former nightclub owner, left the city abruptly last year when District Attorney Jim Garrison sought to question him. But he said yesterday in Columbus, Ohio, he is "tired of fighting" and will appear before the grand jury here March 7 and 8.

HOWEVER, Novel said he knows nothing he can tell the jury in connection with Garrison's allegation that the slaying of President John F. Kennedy was plotted in New Orleans.

"I think it's time to bring this to a head. I want to have a home and raise a family," Novel said at a news conference with his wife, former Playboy bunny Abby Mulligan.

Garrison contends Novel and Kerry Thornley, the former French Quarter waiter charged yesterday with perjury, both were connected with the federal government here before the assassination. Novel, Garrison has claimed, worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Thornley, Garrison said yesterday, was "part of the covert federal operation operating in New Orleans" in 1963, along with Lee Harvey Oswald, Thornley's one-time Marine Corps buddy.

The perjury charge grow out of Thornley's statements that he never saw Oswald here during 1963.

C.I.A. 4.03 Novel,
Gordon
C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans
C.I.A. 6.01
Garrison, Jim

GARRISON contends that persons associated with the CIA killed the President.

In an interview made public yesterday in which Garrison was questioned by a Dutch television reporter, the DA was quoted as saying "the next U.S. President who tries to put the brakes on the war machine" will also be slain.

Garrison was quoted on The Netherlands Television Foundation by Willem Oltmans as saying Kennedy was killed by "elements" of the CIA and the organization then tried to cast suspicion on others.

"This manner of organizing a murder is standard procedure with the CIA," Garrison was quoted as saying.

GARRISON was quoted in the Dutch interview as saying that he had to speak out in Europe "because it is impossible in America."

"The U.S. press is controlled to such an extent by the CIA that we no longer can say the truth. They throttled us," he was quoted in the broadcast on the program 'Panoramiek.'

The television foundation quoted Garrison as saying he assumed President Lyndon B.

Johnson knew of the CIA's alleged involvement because the Warren Commission was comprised of persons Garrison said were favorable to the CIA.

OSWALD MARINE BUDDY CHARGED

Perjury Laid to Thornley in Garrison Probe

A Marine Corps buddy of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald who denied knowing Oswald when both lived in New Orleans was charged with perjury by the district attorney's office Wednesday in connection with Kennedy death probe testimony.

Free lance writer Kerry W. Thornley, Tampa, Fla., was accused in a direct bill of information of lying in testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on Feb. 8.

The allegedly untruthful testimony was contained in the charge.

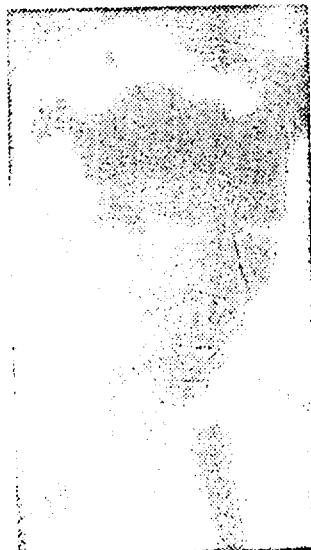
In it, Thornley in effect denied having seen Oswald in a French Quarter restaurant in late September of 1963.

In response to questioning by District Attorney Jim Garrison, Thornley said an acquaintance, Barbara Reid, told him after the assassination that she had seen him and Oswald together in the Bourbon House Restaurant.

However, Thornley testified that he concluded that the meeting could not have been possible, according to the charge.

FALSE CLAIM

Thornley has written two novels dealing with Oswald. He



KERRY W. THORNLEY
Charged with perjury.

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE
New Orleans, La.
22 February 1968

Garrison, Jim

has denied ever having seen Oswald again after their Marine Corps days in 1959.

In Tampa, Thornley said the perjury charge is false, and he had a "feeling of futility about going through the rest of my life bailing myself out of debt over this thing."

He said he probably would not fight extradition and would ask for a public defender to represent him in court.

Concerning the charge, Thornley said there is either a conspiracy afoot to "frame me" by someone with a large amount of money, or the Grand Jury was misled by "an overwhelm-

ing amount of circumstantial coincidentals."

'DELIBERATELY LIED'

Many witnesses apparently "deliberately lied" in testifying that they saw him with Oswald in restaurants and other places, he said.

"I have neither the resources investigative-wise nor legal-wise to prove that these witnesses were lying," he added.

"I feel a comprehensive investigation would clear me."

He has said that before he left New Orleans in September, 1967, he gave Garrison an affidavit concerning Oswald and his relationship with him at the Marine Corps base at El Toro, Calif.

In a press release following the charge Garrison said that "evidence indicates" that Thornley did meet Oswald in 1963, and that both were "part of the covert federal operation operating in New Orleans."

Garrison described Thornley as the Warren Commission's "star witness concerning Oswald's early 'left wing' orientation."

NEVER 'COMMUNIST'

Garrison said Oswald was never a "Communist," and added:

"Inasmuch as he was sent to Russia as an employee of the United States government, it was necessary to have a major witness testify in great detail to create an early image as a Marxist so that there would not be too much public

curiosity about the real reasons for Oswald's abrupt departures from the Marine Corps to sail to Russia."

Since other Marine acquaintances did not describe Oswald as a "demented Marxist," their testimony was presented in brief affidavits, Garrison charged.

"It is thought provoking that the only one of Oswald's former Marine comrades who testified that he was a 'Marxist' . . . is also the only one who was in personal association with Oswald in New Orleans in 1963 just before he returned to Dallas before the assassination," Garrison said.

Thornley's "associates and pattern of activity," Garrison claimed, "plainly mark him as an employee, like Lee Oswald, of the Central Intelligence Agency."

1963 LINK CLAIMED

Thornley and Oswald had post office boxes in the Federal Building on Lafayette Square, Garrison said.

"Such post office boxes are customarily used by federal employees with clandestine assignments as 'message drops' as well as an acceptable excuse for regular visits into a federal building," Garrison said.

Garrison alleged that Thornley in 1963 was also in the company of "one of the men now charged in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy."

Clay L. Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart, and Edgar Eugene Bradley, of California, are the only persons charged with conspiring in Kennedy's death.

Other persons drew charges including perjury, theft, and intimidation of public witnesses as

a result of Garrison's investigation.

Concealment of CIA involvement in the assassination was successful because "the seven distinguished men on the Warren Commission literally adopted the scenario developed by the assassins," Garrison charged.

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS

Questions by Garrison and answers by Thornley cited in the perjury charge follow:

C.I.A. 4- New Orleans
C.I.A. 6.01
Kerry W. Thornley

Q. You left the Sheraton Charles the second time on September 20, 1963. Now going back, can you remember about a week afterward where you were?

A. I have been going through this whole September thing so much in my mind . . .

Q. Have you reached some result as to this last week in September?

A. No, the only thing referring to this time period, ever since the assassination Barbara Reed (sic) said mark my words, when the truth of the assassination comes out, and this was within a week after Oswald was killed, and it was in her house one night, and she said when the truth of the assassination comes out it will be a New Orleans based conspiracy it will have right wing elements involved and it will have something to do with Latin elements.

THOUGHTS RECALLED

Q. What do you recall thinking about this last week in September?

A. Let me tell you first how I got on to thinking about it to begin with. She said she had seen me sitting with Oswald in my little corner of the Bourbon House, where I sat whenever it was empty, and she had said to me a couple of times 'you have a nice voice,' or something like that, I did not know her too well but I had seen her around and I had been introduced to her casually, we weren't friends or anything. She was sitting up at the bar and I was sitting down here and somebody was on my right and she said I am sure you were sitting there with Oswald, I am positive it was Oswald, because I never forget a face, I have been a casting director and I never forget a face. He was very neat and he was sitting there and talking to you and I made that comment to you about your voice—and I remember the incident, I was sitting there one day, I was talking to somebody and Barbara did make a comment about my voice, and the reason I think it was not is because first of all that night she was talking to me and we decided after talking about two hours, that she

The Houstonian
20 February 68

THE HOUSTONIA

Original filed in Garrison "THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE"

O, Justice when expelled from other habitations, make this thy dwelling place

6

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1968

\$3.00

RE'S WHY GARRISON IS CALLED

ILLES, NOVEL,

HE DEATH PRO

C.I.A. 4- New Orleans

Garrison, Tim

C.I.A. 4.03 Oswald, Lee Harvey

P- Terence, Nat

P- Martin, Jack

Soc. 4.01.1 The Houstonian

Philby, Harold (Kim)

Original filed in Garrison

I & S 3.01 Warren Commission

C.I.A. 1.04 Gause, W.M.

ON PAGE 5

K J. F. K. PROBE, SHAW FIGURE

H LA. LABOR RACKET OFFICIAL

ON PAGE 4

REN REPORT ON FERRIE WRO

ON PAGE 4

RET FEDERAL REPORT MAY

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

ROCHESTER, N.Y.
DEMOCRAT & CHRONICLE

FEB 18 1968

M-140,943

S-214,550

P. Lucas, Robert
C.I.A. - New Orleans

Garrison, Jim
Oswald, Lee Harvey

Does This Man Know Something About J F K's Assassination?

By ROBERT W. LUCAS
Gannett News Service



NEW ORLEANS—One year has passed since Jim Garrison, the towering district attorney of Orleans Parish, announced that he knows who killed President John F. Kennedy in Dallas and that it was not Lee Harvey Oswald. He has described his case as "straight out of Alice in Wonderland."

Last February, Garrison said, "My staff and I solved the assassination weeks ago. I wouldn't say this if we didn't have the evidence beyond a shadow of a doubt."

To date Garrison has arrested and held for trial one man: Clay L. Shaw, New Orleans businessman.

Shaw is charged with taking part in a conspiracy to murder Kennedy.

Two other men, allegedly seen with Shaw plotting the crime, are dead: Oswald and David W. Ferrie, said to have been a brilliant but wretched homosexual oddball.

The only witness to this bizarre clique of "conspirators," whose own 3-year-old recollection was refreshed by

hypnosis at Garrison's order, was Perry Raymond Russo. Russo told two stories.

The account he gave Andrew J. "Moo" Sciambra, a Garrison aide who wrote a 3,500-word report to his boss, contained no reference to Oswald, Shaw and Ferrie plotting to kill anyone. It said nothing of Ferrie's apartment, where Russo later recalled seeing the fateful meeting.

Under a hypnotic trance induced by Dr. Esmond Fatter, Russo told the more sensational story which convinced three judges that Shaw should stand trial.

Dr. Fatter said he interrogated Russo three times under hypnosis on the theory that hypnosis could assist a witness in sharpening his memory and enable him to recall past events. The questions used in helping Russo's memory added names and relationships that Russo had not previously mentioned.

The only other witness

against Shaw was Vernon Bundy.

Bundy, a narcotics addict, said that as he prepared to give himself a "fix" on the New Orleans shore of Lake Pontchartrain in the summer of 1963 he saw Shaw with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Among the threescore and more names that have appeared since Garrison opened his investigation one other man has been arrested, tried and convicted.

Dean Adams Andrews, lawyer in Jefferson Parish, was found guilty of perjury after an almost comic sequence of contradictions while trying to identify the voice that allegedly asked him, by telephone, to defend Oswald in Dallas.

The Shaw trial was set for early February, but was postponed when the defendant's lawyers asked the court for a change of venue.

But during the 12 months since Shaw was arrested, and

the six months following Andrews' perjury conviction, Garrison has carried on a nationwide publicity crusade in behalf of his theory of the assassination.

Garrison asserts that Kennedy was murdered by a "precision-trained guerilla team" of at least seven men.

They were recruited, he says, from bands of anti-Castro refugees in New Orleans, para-military groups such as the "Minutemen," right-wing extremists of neo-Nazi coloration and homosexual "losers" seeking to commit the "perfect crime."

Garrison has said that some of the plotters were former employees of the Central Intelligence Agency and informers for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Because of this, Garrison believes the CIA and the FBI, with cooperation of the Warren Commission, the attorney general and even President Johnson, have con-

Original filed under Garrison

Continued

3
Fcht Edn Other
Page Page Page

BELLEFONTAINE, OHIO
EXAMINER

E-9,609

C.I.A. 1.01 Dulles, Allen
C.I.A. 4.03 Novel, Gordon
C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans
Garrison, Jim

FEB 17 1968

Garrison Says He'll Subpoena Dulles, Gordon Novel Before Grand Jury

NEW ORLEANS — Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who has linked many of the figures in his investigation of the Kennedy assassination to the Central Intelligence Agency, Friday called Allen Dulles, former CIA chief, to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Garrison issued subpoenas for Dulles, and for Gordon Novel, who successfully fought extradition from Ohio on an earlier subpoena.

Dulles' New York office said he was "out of town indefinitely" and Novel, contacted at Columbus, Ohio, said he would "wait and see what Mr. Dulles does."

Garrison's subpoena said Dulles "would have pertinent knowledge as to substantial reports that Lee Harvey Oswald was an agent and-or employee of the CIA."

The Warren Commission, of which Dulles was a member, concluded that Oswald was the lone assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

Asst. Dist. Atty. James Alcock said the subpoenas would be mailed Monday. He said the subpoenas would be mailed "directly" to the district attorneys in New York, Washington and Omaha, Neb.

"We are sending the ones to Washington and Omaha because we don't know exactly where Novel is at the present time," Alcock said.

"Novel claims to have been employed by the CIA at the time Allen Dulles was the head of the CIA," the subpoena said. "He fled the state of Louisiana to avoid testifying and sought to enlist the aid of the CIA in preventing his return."

Garrison also said the late David W. Ferrie, formerly of Cleveland, who died before being

indicted as a conspirator, was a member of the CIA under Dulles.

The district attorney said in a statement accompanying the subpoenas, "this office has succeeded in identifying the assassination of President Kennedy as an operation conducted by elements of the CIA."

Novel said in Ohio he would have to consult with his attorneys before deciding whether to return to New Orleans.

"I'll go back if he'll let me testify on a lie detector and with his truth serum and his hypnosis and make it part of the grand jury record," he said.

"If he's willing to go for that and grant me the rest of the guarantees, that I'm going to want, the legal immunity guarantees, then I am willing to testify," Novel said.



ALLEN DULLES
Former CIA chief subpoenaed.

EX-CIA LEADER, NOVEL CALLED

Garrison Asks Dulles to
Testify March 7, 8

A new subpoena and a renewed subpoena were issued Friday by District Attorney Jim Garrison in his Kennedy assassination probe—the first for a former Central Intelligence Agency director, and the second for a long-sought former bar operator alleged to have CIA connections.

The new Grand Jury subpoena issued by Garrison's office was for Allen W. Dulles, head of the controversial CIA until Sept. 27, 1961, who is asked to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury March 7 and 8 to give testimony in connection with the DA's investigation of the death of President John F. Kennedy.

The other subpoena again called for the appearance of Gordon Novel. Earlier efforts by Garrison to have Novel return here to testify have been unavailing.

NOT DECIDED

Friday night, Novel told The Times-Picayune by telephone from Columbus, Ohio, that he had not read the new subpoena and had not yet decided "whether to play my game or his (Garrison's).

Novel also said that he "may return" to testify in New Orleans if President Lyndon B. Johnson and the CIA pay for his "personal financial losses" incurred over the past year while included as a figure in the investigation.

The subpoenas for both Dulles and Novel were issued through the court of Criminal District Judge Matthew S. Braniff.

'BY CIA ELEMENTS'

In asking for the Dulles subpoena, Garrison's office claimed that he would have "pertinent knowledge as to substantial reports that Lee Harvey Oswald was an agent and-or employee of the CIA." Oswald was said

by the Warren Commission to have been the lone assassin of Kennedy.

Garrison also asserted that he "has succeeded in identifying the assassination of President Kennedy as an operation conducted by elements of the CIA." The DA further charged that the Warren Commission suppressed certain documents which may have a bearing on the case.

Garrison also claimed that while Dulles was heading the CIA his organization worked at buying trucks and other vehicles from a New Orleans firm to use in the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba, and used Oswald's name. Oswald was in Russia at the time.

GRANTED IMMUNITY

The subpoena request further stated that Novel, former operator of a Rampart st. lounge, had enlisted CIA aid in order to avoid having to return to New Orleans for Garrison, and that the late David W. Ferrie was employed by the CIA while Dulles was at the helm.

Ferrie died last Feb. 22. He was named by Garrison as being one of the alleged conspirators in plotting the murder of Kennedy.

In his statement to The Times-Picayune, Novel outlined his position on Garrison's latest move in five points. The text of Novel's statement follows:

"Number One—My primary business in New Orleans was, and still is, in the electronic intelligence equipment manufacturing field. I am not a night club owner. That was merely a hobby.

"My customers, beside the United States government, were many Louisiana politicians, including Mr. Garrison, and the governor and the office of the mayor of the city of New Orleans. My personal stereo and monaural tape library is extensive.

"Number Two—I never committed any burglaries and am most certainly not a material witness except to Mr. Garrison's attempts to fraudulently and maliciously involve myself, who was his former personal chief of security in his alleged investigation of the alleged conspiracy to allegedly assassinate John F. Kennedy.

"Number Three—I have never stated to anyone that I ever consciously worked at any time for or with the CIA.

"Number Four—In reference to his new subpoena, I, personally, haven't read it so I will just have to see it before deciding whether to play my game or his.

"Number Five—Perhaps if President Johnson and the CIA pay my extensive personal financial losses for defending the Warren Report this past year and guarantee the probable needed bond requirements for perjury, which is the charge I believe Mr. Garrison is immune from granting immunity on, I may return to testify to Mr. Garrison about his fraud and involvement in the death of David Ferrie.

"I don't believe Mr. Garrison will take a lie detector test or allow me to testify to his fraud and his involvement on one, or on his truth serum or on his hypnosis before his grand jury. Perhaps if he invites me to a duel in some place other than Louisiana he may find me far more cooperative, and I don't mean a duel with words."

The subpoenas for both Novel

C.I.A. 1.01 Dulles, Allen
C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans
Garrison, Jim

Original filed
under C.I.A. 4

and Dulles say they will be granted immunity from arrest in Louisiana on matters which may have occurred before their entrance into the state to comply with the subpoena order.

Dulles now lives in New York and Novel has been residing in Columbus, Ohio, since fleeing Louisiana last year.

The call for Novel also alleges that he was an associate of Ferrie, and had visited many times with attorney Dean A. Andrews Jr., who has since been convicted of perjury after testifying in connection with the probe.

LINKED TO BRADLEY

"Information has been given to the DA's office which located Novel at No Name Key in Florida, where a number of CIA employees were training for an invasion of Cuba," the request added.

It further says that Novel has associated with Edgar Eugene Bradley of North Hollywood, California, the second living man, along with retired New Orleans businessman Clay L. Shaw, to be charged by Garrison with conspiring to kill President Kennedy.

"Gordon Novel, by his own public admissions, sold his business and left the city to avoid not only the aforementioned subpoena (of March 17, 1967) but also a new subpoena which he knew had been issued but not served," continued the request.

"Subsequent to the issuance of the warrant (for his arrest as a material witness), Gordon Novel disguised himself in the clothing of a member of a particular religious order and by stealth and furtiveness returned to the state of Louisiana and removed his automobile."

'COVERT PENETRATION'

In calling for Dulles' appearance, Garrison said that the former official was CIA director when the organization's present methods of operation were developed, and that those techniques "have included the covert penetration of much of the fabric of American life—including schools, organizations of many types, news agencies and even churches."

The Warren Commission, according to Garrison, was formed to "conceal the involvement of the CIA in the assassination," and commission members "appear to have participated in this tableau on the ground that national security would be jeopardized if the truth were known by the people of this country."

The DA additionally charged that the commission purposely destroyed or never reported other important evidence, such as bullets found in Dealey Plaza just after the shooting of Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

"This office intends to demonstrate, Garrison said in conclusion, "that the CIA made a mistake in using Orleans Parish as a staging area for the assassination and that the federal government has made an equally bad mistake in attempting to conceal this fact and in attempting to obstruct justice in Orleans Parish."

SHAW LAWYERS OPPOSE FILMING

Notify Judge, Garrison,
PBL Attorney

A proposal that the conspiracy trial of Clay L. Shaw be filmed by Public Broadcast Laboratory, a Ford Foundation grantee, was objected to Friday by attorneys for Shaw.

Under the proposal, the trial would be filmed but not televised publicly until the case had been resolved. The proposal was made in January to Criminal Court Judge Edward T. Hagerty Jr., who will preside at the trial, and was endorsed by District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Objection was voiced Friday in a letter to Haggerty from Edward F. Wegmann, an attorney for Shaw, with copies being sent to Garrison, and to Benjamin C. Toledano, attorney for PBL.

The letter of objection reads as follows:

"My colleagues, Messrs. F. Irvin Dymond and William J. Wegmann, have asked me to respond to the request you made of us during the confer-

ence called by you for Friday, Jan. 26, 1968, to discuss the proposal of the Public Broadcast Laboratory that they be allowed to televise the trial proceedings in the matter entitled "State of Louisiana vs. Clay L. Shaw," currently pending in your court.

"We have noted from the public press of Jan. 27, 1968, that the district attorney and his staff approve and endorse this project.

"In accordance with your request, we have considered the proposal and have concluded that, as counsel for Mr. Shaw, we will not consent to the television or photographing of the trial proceedings under any conditions, circumstances, suggested controls or other procedures. It is our considered opinion that the television or photographing of the trial proceedings, as proposed, would result in Mr. Shaw being deprived of the judicial serenity and calm to which he is entitled.

"We have, from the very inception of these proceedings, made a concerted effort to preserve Mr. Shaw's constitutional rights, most especially that which guarantees to him a fair trial in a public tribunal, having an atmosphere of calmness and serenity rather than an atmosphere of prejudice and passion. To consent to the televising or photographing of the trial proceedings would, in our opinion, be to aid and abet those who are apparently determined to do all in their power to create an atmosphere of prejudice, passion and tyrannical power.

"You no doubt are aware of the fact that on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1968, a witness who was summoned from Omaha, Neb., to appear in court for the purpose of a subsequent appearance before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, saw fit, for his own safeguard and protection to come to court surrounded by three armed bodyguards. This incident is indicative of the present atmosphere."



UPI Telephoto

ALLEN DULLES

He hasn't any idea, yet.

Garrison Issues Call To Dulles

NEW ORLEANS — (AP)—Allen W. Dulles, onetime master spy of the United States, says he is undecided whether to answer a subpoena ordering him here for questioning about President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who claims former operatives of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) were the president's assassins, issued the subpoena Friday.

Dulles was boss of the CIA until Sept. 27, 1961, and was a member of the official Warren Commission which investigated the murder of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas and concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone killer.

"I haven't any idea," Dulles said in Washington when asked if he would honor the subpoena. He added that he hadn't received a copy of the subpoena and didn't want to hear what it says.

The state subpoena, which carries little power unless accepted by a Washington court, directed Dulles to appear before the Orleans parish grand jury on March 7-8.

CONVENTION

Garrison, contending Kennedy's death indirectly involved the CIA, stated in the subpoena that both Oswald and the late David W. Ferrie were employees or agents of the top-secret spy network during the time Dulles was the director.

While Dulles was running the CIA, Garrison claims, an organization affiliated with it used Oswald's name to negotiate with a New Orleans firm to buy vehicles for the Bay of Pigs Cuban invasion. Garrison said Oswald was in Russia at that time.

According to Garrison, the Warren Commission was formed to "conceal the involvement of the CIA in the assassination."

The commission members, said Garrison, "appear to have participated in this tableau on the ground that 'national security' would be jeopardized if the truth were known by the people of this country."

C.I.A. 1.01 Dulles, Allen
C.I.A. 4 New Orleans
C.I.A. 4.03 Ferrie, David
C.I.A. 4.03 Oswald, Lee

Harvey

Garrison, Jim

17 FEB 1968

**DULLES SUBPOENAED
IN GARRISON INQUIRY**

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16 (AP)—Allen W. Dulles, former Director of Central Intelligence, was subpoenaed today to appear before the Orleans Parish (County) grand jury inquiring into the assassination of President Kennedy.

The subpoena issued by District Attorney Jim Garrison orders Mr. Dulles to appear in New Orleans March 7-8. Mr. Garrison said his office "has succeeded in identifying the assassination of President Kennedy as an operation conducted by elements of the C.I.A.," and that Mr. Dulles was needed to testify about C.I.A. activities.

The request for the subpoena says that as C.I.A. director prior to Sept. 27, 1961, Mr. Dulles "would have pertinent knowledge as to substantial reports that Lee Harvey Oswald was an agent and/or an employee of the C.I.A."

The Warren Commission named Oswald as the lone slayer of Mr. Kennedy, while Mr. Garrison contends that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy centered in New Orleans.

The request also says that the late David W. Ferrie, named by Mr. Garrison as a co-conspirator, was an employee of the C.I.A. during the time Mr. Dulles was director.

Mr. Garrison said that possible information relative to C.I.A. knowledge or contact with Oswald was suppressed in certain Warren Commission documents.

C.I.A. 1.01 Dulles,
Allen

C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans

C.I.A. 4.03 Oswald,
Lee Harvey

C.I.A. 4.03 Ferrie,
David

Garrison

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Front Page Editor
Page Page Page

UTICA, NEW YORK
PRESS

M-29,767

FEB 10 1968

Why Letters Must Be Signed

From time to time, the Press gets letters like one that came over the weekend.

The writer of the letter disagreed sharply with the content of two of Saturday morning's editorials. He defended the proposal to pay back vacation money to members of the Dulan administration. The writer also argued that Mark Lane was right in his Colgate University speech about a conspiracy engineered by CIA members in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

This is fine. The principal reason why the Press and other newspapers give conspicuous space to letters from readers is to provide opportunity for discussion, dissent and argument. This is most important.

But this writer had this sentence in his letter—"Neither editorial was signed, so I won't sign mine, but let's see if you print it."

THIS LINE in the letter reflects a fairly common misunderstanding about news-

paper editorials. They are not the expression of a single writer. They are the newspaper's thinking on issues and subjects of public interest, developed from day-by-day editorial and news discussion. The names of those principally responsible for the newspaper's editorial policy and thinking appear daily in the newspaper's masthead.

* * *

THE PRESS and most other newspapers require that letters to the paper be signed. First, of course, newspapers must know the source of its material. To present either news or comment without knowing from where it came would violate all rules of common sense and sound journalism. It would open the door to many dangers.

Some newspapers withhold the names of letter writers on request, but the Utica newspapers long have believed that discussion without identification of the person or persons associated with the expression loses its importance and meaning. A letter signed "Reader" or "Anxious" or "Bewildered" leaves the average reader both cold and confused.

UTICA, NEW YORK
PRESS

M-29,767

FEB 10 1962

C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans

P-Lane, Mark

Soc. 4.01.2 Rush
to Judgment

Let Lane Have His Fun

Mark Lane, speaking at Colgate Thursday evening, continued his amazing hypothesis of the John F. Kennedy assassination. CIA officials helped to plan the President's murder, he said. Lee Harvey Oswald informed the FBI in advance of the attack but the President was not informed and thereby walked into a death trap, he added.

Lane embellished his Colgate speech—as he has others—with talk of cover-ups, police-state, conspiracy. This is emotional stuff that always stirs audience reaction. Lane's theories have made money for him—in book form, "Rush to Judgment," in coast-to-coast lecturing.

Lane is adding something new in his recent speeches: The motive for the plotting, he said, could have been Kennedy's withdrawal of men from Vietnam, 3,000 in all. He leaves the impression that the CIA and other powerful groups wanted no such cutbacks and, therefore, entered into the conspiracy to kill the President.

About all that can be said is let Lane and others have their fun. For a half century after Lincoln's death there were

writers and speakers who alleged that John Wilkes Booth was still around, that he was unjustly accused, that Lincoln, deranged because of family problems, planned his own assassination.

* * *

LANE ignores the weight of evidence—that the Warren Commission had access to all official files, pictures, documents and details, that commission staff members interviewed 25,000 people, that exact information exists on the purchase by Oswald of a mail order gun, that members of the Kennedy family are satisfied with the principal Warren Commission findings.

* * *

INTERESTINGLY, Lane told his Colgate audience to expect the testimony given yesterday by Oswald's widow before a grand jury in New Orleans to be "very interesting." If this was a sample of Lane accuracy, he fell short. The lady, now Mrs. Kenneth J. Porter, said she had "nothing new" to offer District Attorney Jim Garrison.

MONROE, LA.
NEWS-STAR

E-16,807

FEB 5 1968

C.I.A. 4 - New Orleans
Garrison, Jim.

Best Show In Town

For sheer drama, there's nothing quite like the show District Attorney Jim Garrison is putting on in New Orleans French Quarter entertainment runs a poor, bedraggled second to the flamboyant DA's battle to prove Lee Harvey Oswald innocent of killing President John Kennedy.

✓ Whatever one may think of his investigation thus far, it cannot be denied that Garrison dedication to his cause is praiseworthy. No timid Bayou Bumpkin is he. Odds means nothing to him. He alone is fighting the entire Federal Establishment — the White House, the Justice Department, the FBI and the CIA — to prove that a conspiracy was hatched in New Orleans the summer of 1963 to kill Kennedy, and that contrary to the fire a shot on November 22 in Dallas. This in itself is so far fetched as to make everything

else the DA charges pale in comparison.

Investigators found the rifle in the Dallas Book Depository, Oswald's handprint on the weapon, and discharged shells. He was an employe there and was seen carrying a covered object into the building that day. Other details carried in the Warren Report lend credence to the charge that Oswald did it.

Two weeks ago Garrison said Marina Oswald Porter knew some of his individuals named in his investigation. Marina denies it. This week, a Garrison witness placed Jack Ruby, Oswald's killer, at the scene of the assassination. Garrison charges the FBI suppressed evidence of Ruby's whereabouts. So it goes. Some man this Garrison. There's no show quite like it in New Orleans — or anywhere else.

P. Weisberg, Harold
Garrison, Jim

BOOKS

"Debate on the accuracy and adequacy of the Warren Commission's work." *The New York Times* editorialized sourly in September 1966, "is now approaching the dimensions of a lively small industry in this country." The first wave of "revisionist" books brought Mark Lane's *Rush to Judgment* to the top of the best-seller lists and seriously shook much of the American public's confidence in the findings of the Warren Commission. Defenders of the Commission quickly counterattacked, reaffirming the official version of the assassination and dismissing its critics as moneygrubbing publicity hounds. The counter-counterattack is now under way, with a barrage of new books blasting the Warren Commission, its defenders and its apologists. Their tone and quality are uneven, ranging from strident and sparsely documented polemics to sober and scrupulously researched studies of the Commission's evidence. A few build a disturbingly persuasive case against the Warren Report and deserve serious attention.

The best of the new crop of books—and the most chilling in its implications—is Sylvia Meagher's *Accessories After the Fact* (Bobbs-Merrill), a comprehensive and exhaustively researched analysis of the Warren Report and its 26 volumes of supplementary evidence. "The central purpose of my book," writes Mrs. Meagher (a World Health Organization consultant who in 1966 privately published a 150-page "Subject Index" to the Warren Report), "is, by citing the actual evidence from the Hearings and Exhibits, to prove (1) that Oswald, far from being a lone assassin, may well be innocent of any implication in the crimes of which he has been accused; (2) that there were two or more assassins; and (3) that the Warren Report is a travesty of fact and mockery of justice, consciously

contrived to render a false version of the assassination." Mrs. Meagher amasses an impressive array of evidence in support of her contentions, to the considerable discomfiture of any reader not congenitally prone to conspiratorial theories of history. Her scholarship, perception and grasp of the intricacies of the Commission's evidence make *Accessories After the Fact* the definitive work to date on the assassination. There may be answers to all the grave charges in her massive indictment; but until they are presented, *Accessories After the Fact* will stand as a modern *J'Accuse*.

Another responsible researcher, in a field too often—and too hastily—discredited by the sensationalism of a few "literary scavengers," Harold Weisberg has been as prolific as he is meticulous in investigating the assassination. Forced to publish his own books at considerable expense, Weisberg has followed his earlier assassination volumes—*Whitewash*, *Whitewash II* and *Photographic Whitewash*—with a carefully documented new examination of the Garrison investigation, *Oswald in New Orleans*, subtitled "Case for Conspiracy with the CIA." Always a painstakingly accurate and assiduous—if less than impartial—researcher, Weisberg brings these talents to bear with considerable success in his latest effort. He contends that Oswald was involved with the late David Ferrie, anti-Castro Cuban exiles and elements of the CIA in a well-organized and ultimately successful conspiracy to kill the President. It's his conclusion, buttressed by a hefty array of evidence, "that the CIA and its involvement in the assassination were whitewashed" by the Warren Commission. On all major points, Weisberg supports the thesis of District Attorney Jim Garrison; and, along with Garrison's own case, his book will stand or fall with Clay Shaw in the courts. He does not pretend to be objective, but he never stretches or manipulates the facts; his research, particularly in the area of the so-called "second Oswald" and Oswald's ties to right-wing anti-Castro exile groups, is significant—and unsettling—in view of the Warren Report's failure to unearth any such associations. *Oswald in New Orleans* is read by the uncommitted reader with the hope that Weisberg is wrong—and the lingering fear that he isn't.

Yet another new dimension of the assassination is examined in Josiah Thompson's *Six Seconds in Dallas* (Geis). Thompson, a philosophy professor at Haverford College who served as a consultant for *Life* magazine's team investigating the assassination, has closely scrutinized the photographic evidence taken at the assassination site on November 22, particularly the famous Zapruder film of the shooting. On the basis of a detailed examination of the films and photographs, some of which Thompson

reproduces for the first time, he surmises that Kennedy was killed by three assassins, firing both in front of and in back of the Presidential limousine. Thompson's most significant original contributions are his detailed reconstruction of the sequence of shots—contradicting that of the Commission—and his mathematical research on the acceleration curves and impact phenomena of the bullets that struck Kennedy. Through intensive study of the Zapruder films and other relevant photographic evidence, Thompson concludes that the President was hit simultaneously by two "bunched" shots—one bullet striking his back and inflicting a nonfatal wound and a second, fatal bullet striking the front of his head. Detailed photographic analysis, he contends, makes it clear that the President's body was snapped forward under the impact of the first bullet that hit his back and fractions of a second later was slammed back and leftward by the second bullet, which blew off the top of his skull and killed him. A single assassin could not, obviously, have fired both bullets. Thompson's study is a sober and scholarly one, and his conclusion that Oswald did not act alone—if, indeed, he acted at all—is difficult to contest. The most unsettling aspect of both *Six Seconds in Dallas* and Sylvia Meagher's *Accessories After the Fact* is the failure of the Warren Commission to investigate, evaluate—or often even acknowledge—the huge body of evidence in its possession indicating the possible presence of more than one gunman in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963. Whatever the reason for its errors of omission and commission—subterfuge, carelessness, time pressures or simply a prejudgmental assumption of Oswald's lone guilt—these new books lend weight to widening appeals by Congressmen and the press for an independent new investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. Though the evidence would seem to indicate otherwise, such an investigation could conceivably vindicate the Warren Commission and silence the critics forever; but until it is conducted, the circumstances of the President's death will be the subject of many more books—and many more fears.

Garrison, Jim

Mr. William W.

I.A. 4. New Orleans

original filed under P. Turner

Imports - January

The Garrison Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

JIM GARRISON IS AN ANGRY MAN. For six years now he has been the tough, uncompromising district attorney of New Orleans, a rackets-buster without parallel in a political freebooting state. He was elected on a reform platform and meant it. Turning down a Mob proposition that would have netted him \$3000 a week as his share of slot machine proceeds, he proceeded to raid Bourbon Street clip joints, crack down on prostitution and eliminate bail bond rackets. His track record as the proverbial fighting DA is impressive: his office has never lost a major case, and no convictions have been toppled on appeal because of improper methods.

Garrison is angry right now—as angry as if some bribed cops had tried to steer

him away from a vice ring or as if the Mob had attempted to use political clout to get him off their backs. Only this time, the file reads “Conspiracy to Assassinate President Kennedy,” and it isn’t *Cosa Nostra*, but the majestic might of the United States government which is trying to keep him from his duty.

“Who appointed Ramsey Clark, who has done his best to torpedo the investigation of the case?” he fumed in a recent speech before a gathering of southern California newscasters. “Who controls the CIA? Who controls the FBI? Who controls the Archives where this evidence is locked up for so long that it is unlikely that there is anybody in this room who will be alive when it is released? This is really your property and the property of

the people of this country. Who has the arrogance and the brass to prevent the people from seeing that evidence? Who indeed?

“The one man who has profited most from the assassination—your friendly President, Lyndon Johnson!”

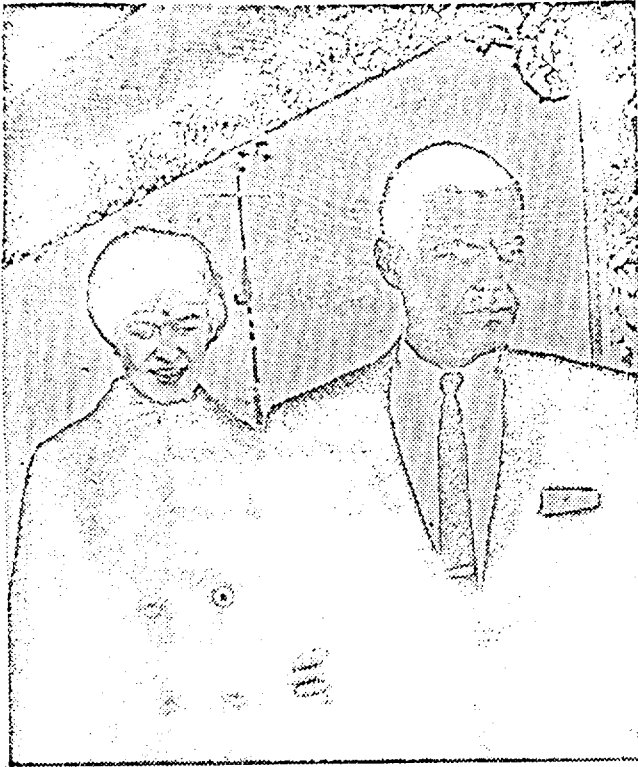
Garrison made it clear that he was not accusing Johnson of complicity in the crime, but left no doubt that as far as he was concerned, the burden had shifted to the government to prove that it was not an accessory before or after the fact. “I assume that the President of the United States is not involved,” he said. “But wouldn’t it be nice to know it?”

The simple probity of Garrison’s challenge is underscored by the fact that the government and government-oriented

by William W. Turner

Photography by Matt Herron

FEB 9 1968

Garrison, Jim
C.I.A. 4. New Orleans
P-Waldron, Martin

Associated Press

APPEARS BEFORE GRAND JURY: Marina Oswald Porter, widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, with her husband, Kenneth, on the way to testify before a New Orleans grand jury. The grand jury, at the request of Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney, is investigating an alleged conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Oswald's Widow Tells a Jury Of Poor Times in New Orleans

By MARTIN WALDRON
Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8—Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, widow of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President Kennedy, testified today before a New Orleans grand jury about the four months during which she lived in near penury with Oswald in New Orleans in the summer of 1963.

District Attorney Jim Garrison contends Oswald spent the four months helping put together a plot that led to the assassination.

Mrs. Porter, a short and trim 26-year-old blonde with frosty blue eyes, declined to comment as she twice ran a vanguard of television cameras to enter the grand jury room in the ornate old Criminal Courts Building.

Her heel-less black shoes made her appear to be shorter than her 5 feet 2 inches. She was wearing a dark blue semi-mini dress, the hem about three inches above her knees, and a light blue rain coat. The dress had red and yellow piping on the collar and sleeves.

An aide to Mr. Garrison said Mrs. Porter's appearance before the grand jury had no major significance.

"It really is a matter of routine," the assistant said. "After all, when you are investigating the months that Oswald spent in New Orleans in 1963, you certainly are going to try to talk to his wife."

Accompanied by Husband

Mrs. Porter was accompanied to the grand jury by her husband, Kenneth J. Porter, a Dallas tavern operator, and Sheriff Louis A. Heyd Jr.

"They just wandered in the courthouse, asking where to go, and I am showing them," the sheriff said.

Mrs. Porter was before the grand jury for about 10 minutes in the morning, and then left to return for detailed questioning this afternoon.

Before beginning the afternoon session with Mrs. Porter, the grand jury questioned Kerry W. Thornley of Tampa, Fla., who had known Oswald when both served in the Marine Corps in the late 1950's. Mr. Garrison says one or more witnesses saw Mr. Thornley with Oswald during the summer of 1963. Mr. Thornley denies having seen Oswald since 1959.

Mrs. Porter's trip to New Orleans to appear before the grand jury was in marked contrast to her residence here from May 11 to Sept. 23, 1963. At that time, she and Oswald lived in a slum, and she was several months pregnant.

While working as an oiler on a coffee processing machine, Oswald barely made enough salary to buy food and to pay the rent on their tiny apartment. He spent much of his free time that summer handing out leaflets on New Orleans streets urging "fair play" for the Castro regime in Cuba.

On the current trip, Mrs. Porter and her husband were lodged in a tourist motel near the Criminal Courts building.

Ordered By Judge

Mrs. Porter's trip to New Orleans to testify before Mr. Garrison and the grand jury was ordered by a Texas judge under an agreement between states that requires material witnesses to go to another state if needed. Mr. Garrison said Mrs. Porter was a material witness in his investigation of Mr. Kennedy's murder.

Mr. Garrison has charged that Oswald plotted with Clay L. Shaw, 55, retired New Orleans businessman to assassinate President Kennedy. One of Mr. Garrison's assistants said the District Attorney wanted to find out if Mrs. Porter had known Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Shaw, who was indicted last March on a conspiracy charge in the assassination, was scheduled to go on trial Monday. However, his attorneys asked this week that the trial be moved from New Orleans. A hearing on the motion will be held March 5.

Mr. Garrison has also charged

Edgar Eugene Bradley, a 49-year-old California conservative, with conspiracy in the assassination, but had not said what part he believes Mr. Bradley played. The Californian has successfully fought extradition to Louisiana.

Mr. Garrison has said that his theory of the assassination is that President Kennedy was murdered by former employees of the Central Intelligence Agency who had been trained to lead an invasion of Cuba. When the invasion was ordered stopped by President Kennedy in the summer of 1963, the C.I.A. employees, many of them Cuban exiles and one of them Oswald, became connected with extreme anti-Communists who had neo-Nazi views, Mr. Garrison has said.

In a recent news conference, Mr. Garrison sharpened his attack on the C.I.A., the Federal Bureau of Investigation and President Johnson. On the day after Christmas, 1967, the District Attorney all but accused Mr. Johnson of being an accessory after the fact. The President, Mr. Garrison said, "has actively concealed evidence of the murder of his predecessor."